ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,553—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1899.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6397	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
* BERENICE	C. Androvich	2,818	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,895	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and three via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	1st March, 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 17, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	707	Le Coispellier	9th March 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd March, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 2nd March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 24th March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 8th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 9th March.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 4th March.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th February, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S. S. SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	5,000	2nd March 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750, six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BISAGNO" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 25th February, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1899.

KEMP'S TOILET REQUISITES

ESSENTIAL to every Person of REFINED TASTE and Manufactured especially for INDIAN USE.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE. Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8,
FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE HAIR.

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, Rs. 1-4 & Rs. 2-4,
AN EXQUISITE ANTISEPTIC LOTION FOR MOUTH AND TEETH.

KEMP'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE, Re. 1,
OF UNEQUALLED CLEANSING AND PRESERVING QUALITIES.

KEMP'S GYMKHANA BOUQUET PERFUME, Rs. 2,
OF SWEET AND LASTING FRAGRANCE.

KEMP'S TOILET PELLICULINE CREAM & POWDER, Rs. 1-4,
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE SKIN, VERY SOOTHING AND GRATEFUL AFTER WASHING, &c.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two tea-poonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13 2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM DEINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ.

STILL—HOCKS.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body ..... per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner wine	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks	58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour...	52 0	27 8	58 0	31 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	37 0	.....	41 8	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine	28 0	15 8	31 8	17 4
OPPENHEIM	22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	38 0	20 8	42 8	23 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

SUPERIOR delicate flavour and bouquet ..... per doz.	53 8	28 0	59 8	31 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour ..... per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	28 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant ..... "	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet ..... "	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SUPERIOR QUALITY OF MACHERONI AND VERMICELLI

OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

MENAUTA CHEESE in small tins.
JAMS—Hill—different kinds.
COFFEE—Best ground daily.
TEAS—Nilghirry.

FRENCH STORES as Royans à la Bordelaise, Royans à la Vatel, Sardines in Butter, Sardines in Oil, Truffled Sausages, Sausages with Sankraut, Preserved Vegetables, Black Truffles in Bottles and in Tins, Truffles for Cooking, Pate de foies gras, French Mustard, and many other Delicacies (English and Continental) too numerous to detail.

Our Goods are known to be only of the best.

F. CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF HIGH CLASS STORES AND GROCERIES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

SPECIALTY.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS ARE PREPARED

Under highly SANITARY CONDITIONS and from the FINEST MATERIALS.

PERFECTLY FILTERED WATER and ABSOLUTELY CLEAN BOTTLES

Only are used—and every precaution is taken to secure

DRINKS OF THE FINEST FLAVOURS OF FULL and UNIFORM STRENGTH and of the HIGHEST POSSIBLE STANDARD of QUALITY.

SODA-POTASH and ÆRATED WATERS	Per Dozen 12 annas.
All other kinds, SWEET and MEDICATED	Re. 1

DELIVERED FREE in Town.
6 Dozen PACKED FREE for Steamer or Rail transit.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

	Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE ..... Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I ..... "	0 15
Do. No. II ..... "	0 14
Do. No. III ..... "	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE ..... "	0 12
PEKOE DUST ..... "	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-13, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 2-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS
18, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including 3yce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

AT
THE QUEEN'S HALL
LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS
JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE

is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE

possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone.
THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
ARE UNSURPASSED.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.
J. E. BEVAN & CO., CALCUTTA.

TO LADIES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
LADIES' HAND BAGS ..... from	3 8	to	25 0
LADIES' DRESSING CASES ..... from	18 0	to	120 0
LADIES' COMPANIONS ..... from	2 0	to	12 0
LADIES' CARD CASES ..... from	1 0	to	5 8
PURSES ..... from	0 8	to	9 0
LETTER CASES ..... from	0 14	to	8 0

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... per lb.	1 0 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	12 1
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 13 1

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE "WINDSOR" SERIES OF PLAYING CARD CASES.

In Morocco Leather. Blocked in Gold.
Price, Rs. 13-8 each.

WHIST.

Containing Two Packs of Viceroy Cards, Duplex Round Corners, Thin; One Pair Pall Mall Whist Markers and Book of "Whist" Rules, by Captain Crawley.

BRIDGE.

Containing Two Packs of Harry Cards, Duplex Round Corners, Thin; Two Scoring Blocks and Book of Rules for "Bridge," by Professor Hoffman.

ECARTE.

Containing Two Packs of Harry Cards, Duplex Round Corners, Thin; Two Scoring Blocks and Book of Rules for "Ecarte," by Professor Hoffman.

PIQUET.

Containing Two Packs of Harry Cards, Duplex Round Corners, Thin; Two Scoring Blocks and Book or Rules for "Piquet," by Professor Hoffman.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES
OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE
WILL BE HELD AT MAHIM
ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF MARCH, 1899,
AT 4-30 P.M.

The Hon'ble Sir ANDREW WINGATE, C.I.E., I.C.S., will preside.

All friends of the Institution are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 14th March 1899, for the purpose of BALLOTING for Two Elective Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of Mr. A. ABERCROMBIE and Mr. J. L. SYMONS, whose term of Office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March, 1899.

The BALLOT Box will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 5 P.M. on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee.

FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay 27th February, 1899.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Revd. D. MACKICHAN, M. A. D. D., will DELIVER a LECTURE on ELECTRICITY its nature as Illustrated by Wireless Telegraphy at the above Institute, on MONDAY, the 6th March, 1899, at 5-30 P. M.

Members their families and friends are invited to attend.

R. A, A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

WITH the APPROVAL of the BOARD of DIRECTORS, Mr W HARVEY, Chief Engineer has been appointed to officiate as Agent of the Company during the absence of the undersigned on 12 months furlough with effect from the 6th March 1899.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lieut. Col. R. E.
Agent

NOTICE is hereby given that VORA MAHOMEDALLY MOOLA ABDULALLY, USUFFALLY MAHOMEDALLY and VORA ADAMJI ABDULBHOY have contracted to SaLL the properties hereinunder described.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka Hilly land or ground situate lying and being at Sion without the Fort of Bombay on the West side of the Matunga Sion Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay admeasuring 6360 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors old Nos. 20 26, 27, 9-18, 25 Collectors new Nos. 1-15165, 15466, a-15165, 7-A-15465, 5a-1-15465, 15533, 15529, a-15549, a-15453, b-15731 a1-5703, 1-15465, 1-a-15473, 15551, new survey Nos. 6-7-735, 7-735, 8-7-735, 5-735, 5-735, 6-735, 7-a-735, and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the property of Goverdhandas Gokuldas Texpal on the South partly by the property of Adamji Shaikbhai and partly by that of Cutts Attwar and of Doming Jacobe Silva on the West party by the property of Moocia Koostia Valty and partly by that of Adamji Shaikbhai and on the North partly by the property of Koostia Attwar Coolie and partly by that of Moocia Koostia Coolie and partly by that of Adamji Shaikbhai.

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Any person having any right title and interest in or to the aforesaid property whether by way of mortgage, gift sale, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 67 Apollo Street Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to said such claims and all such claims if any are considered as waived.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1899.

MADHAVJI VIRJI,
Purchasers Attorney.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on Thursday, the 9th March, 1899, at 3 p. m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Election of four members of the Standing Committee.
2. Appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1899-1900.
3. Memorandum from the Commissioner, intimating the election of Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad as a Councillor.
4. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding a letter from the Honourable Mr. C. T. Burke, who requests the permission of the Corporation to be absent from their meetings for three months.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect :—

5. Forwarding a memorandum from the Commissioner regarding the writing off of Rs. 680-14-6, being the book value of dead and unfit Bullocks at the Market Department.
6. Recommending sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 2,987 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of supplying and fixing Sleepers under the 48. Tanna Main at Cuiveris.
7. Recommending sanction to special privilege leave being granted to Khan Bahadur N. H. Choksey, Extra Assistant Health Officer, for two months from the 1st December, 1898.
8. Recommending that a representation be made to Government for payment of the amounts shown in a Report made by the Commissioner to be due to the Municipality in connection with Plague expenditure up to 31st March 1898.
9. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 1,000 to meet an excess in the grant for feed of Animals, etc., Victoria Gardens.
10. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 2000 to meet an excess in the grant for Repairs to Scavenging, Drain Cleaning and Dust-bin Carts, Bellasikhar Branch.
11. Recommending sanction to the payment from Surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 418-12-0, being the amount of Compassionate Allowance due to the mother of Mr Nusserwanji Sorabji Dundas, late Clerk in the Revenue and Refund Audit Office.
12. Recommending sanction to the payment from Surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 238 10-0, being the amount of gratuity due to Gungaram Ambaji, late Tindal, Fire Brigade Department.
13. Letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, intimating the appointment on conditions mentioned, of Mr F W Stevens, C.I.E. to fix for five years the rateable value of the buildings and lands in the City of Bombay vesting in Her Majesty and beneficially occupied.
14. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to Santa Cruz being supplied with water through the Bandra Municipality at the rate of annas 12 per 1,9,0 gallons as long as the present epidemic lasts.
15. Letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding for information copy of a Resolution passed by Government on the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for 1897-98.
16. Letter from the Collector of Bombay, requiring the Corporation to vacate and give possession on Saturday, 8th April 1899, of 188 square yards of land amounting to 1-6-4 at Bori Bandar Station, or continue in occupation on lease on terms specified.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect :—

17. Recommending sanction to the current year's Budget grant for Water Works under the heading of Tools and Plant being supplemented by Rs. 5,000 from Surplus Cash Balance.
18. Recommending sanction to the payment from Surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 439-3-3, being the amount of Compassionate Allowance due to the widow of Mr. Narayan Bhau Bichoo, late Registration Clerk in the Assessment Department.
19. Recommending sanction to an outlay of 2,117 to meet the cost of laying a 9 Inch Pipe Sewer in Jairajbhai Pirbhai Lane, Kamathipura.
20. Recommending that certain proposals made by the Chief Accountant regarding the Store Branch be approved and sanctioned, the cost, Rs. 3,000 being met from Surplus Cash Balance.
21. Forwarding, for confirmation of the Corporation, and for obtaining the confirmation of Government, the following draft provision in substitution of the last clause of the present provision of Rule 22 of the Pension Regulations—

"The Corporation may grant a special compassionate allowance to any officer or servant who may have been permanently disabled or seriously injured in the discharge of his duties, or in case he shall have been killed, or shall have died of injuries or disease received or contracted in the discharge of his duties, to the widow and children, or, if he left no widow or children, to the parents, brothers and sisters (if any) of such officer or servant.

"The granting or withholding, and if granted, the amount of any such special compassionate allowance as aforesaid shall (subject to the limit hereinafter prescribed) in every case be in the absolute discretion of the Corporation, whether the officer or servant was eligible to contribute or did contribute or not, and whether in the latter case any compassionate allowance was payable or has been paid in respect of his service or not; but such special compassionate allowance shall in no case exceed twelve month's salary, calculated upon the basis of the average monthly salary of the officer or servant during the preceding five years of service; and in making such calculation the proviso to Regulation 15 shall be deemed to apply as fully as if the same were repeated herein."

22. Forwarding for information a memorandum from the Commissioner regarding the writing off of Rs. 4,058-7-10, being the book-value of animals of the Health Department dead or destroyed.
23. Recommending sanction to the continuance for a further period of three months of the temporary Dispensary opened for gratuitous medical relief to the poor at Kumbarwada, the cost, Rs. 25 per mensem, being paid from Surplus Cash Balance.
24. Recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 575 to meet the cost of making a temporary connexion with the Ripon Road Sewer for connecting the houses in and about Ghelabhai Street.
25. Municipal Secretary's Report of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee up to 22nd February 1899.
26. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of a letter from the Assessor and Collector as to the desirability of numbering hand-carts and small carts drawn by animals for facility of taxation.
27. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of a memorandum from the Health Officer, who reports the number and cost of, and the results obtained by, the establishment employed to destroy rats.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect :—

28. Recommending sanction to the opening of a temporary Dispensary, for a period not exceeding three months from the 22nd January 1899 for gratuitous medical relief to the poor at Dongri, the cost, Rs. 120 per mensem, being paid from Surplus Cash Balance.
29. Approving, subject to Corporation's orders, of the selection of the following Banks for the deposit, during the year 1899-1900, at interest in current account, or for any fixed period up to the limit of six months, of such surplus moneys from time to time standing to the credit of the Municipal Fund as are referred to in sub-section (3) of Section 122 of Act III of 1888 as amended by Act I of 1891 (—), Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, 2. Credit Lyonnais, 3. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 4. National Bank of India, 5. Chartered Bank of India Australia and China.
30. Recommending sanction to an extra expenditure of Rs. 990 to meet the cost of extra Staff for completing the Service Register of Municipal employes.
31. Approving of the acceptance of the terms specified in the Commissioner's letter No. 26388, dated the 21st January 1899, and its accompaniments, regarding the payment by Rai Avabai Framji Petit of the donation of Rs. 5,00,000 offered by the late Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Manecji Petit for the erection of a public Hall and Library.
32. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of a letter from the Health Officer, who forwards with remarks a memorandum by Professor Lustig on the measures that have been taken for the preparation of his curative serum.
33. Letter from the Chairman of a meeting of the land owners of B Ward, held on the 5th February 1899, forwarding for consideration copy of certain Resolutions accepted unanimously at that meeting on the question of the acquisition by the City of Bombay Improvement Trust of certain properties in connection with Street specified therein.
34 Letter from the Secretary, Scheme Bombay Improvement Trust, forwarding copy of the budget estimate of Income and Expenditure of the board for the year 1898-99.
35 Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a statement showing how many Bungalows with Gardens are supplied with water by meter measurement and how many in the ordinary way.
36 Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding copy of the School Fund Budget for the year 1899-1900.
37 Letter from the Commissioner, reporting on the question of the transfer to the Health Department of the duty of collecting and removing Road Scrapings, &c.
38 Letter from the Commissioner, No. 28611, dated the 14th February, reporting as to the number of Cycles taxed for the Second and Third Quarters of 1898.
39 Letter from the Commissioner forwarding copy of the Drainage Engineer's Report as to the number and the locality of the Storm-water Drains and Sewers in the City not cleaned for the last five years or more and the number of Sewers and Storm-water Drains that are not provided with manholes for facilitating their cleaning.
40 Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on the 1st February 1899.
41. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the sale to the Agents of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company of 6,835 square yards or thereabout of land at Haines Road.
42. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding for information copy of the Health Officer's Report for the Third Quarter of 1898.
43. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting as to the number, duties and emoluments of the extra Medical men engaged in the Health Department for Plague Duty.
44. (a) Further consideration of letter from Mr Keshavalal S Sanghani, L. C. E, forwarding copies of correspondence with a plan of a new private Market proposed to be erected at Saparibaug Road by his client Bai Aisha, widow of Khatri Usman Ahmed Bakhar and requesting that the matter be placed before the Corporation for their sanction to the Market under Section 402 of the Municipal Act (b) Letter from the Commissioner reporting on the above.
45 (a) Further consideration of letter to the President from the Trustees of the Beni-Israel New Burial Ground at Tank Bandar, requesting that as they are a poor community a small shed be erected in their burial ground at the cost of the Municipality to shelter the people attending funerals, (b) Letter from the Commissioner reporting on the above
46. Letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the writing off of Rs 20 13-1, being the cost of sanitary work done at No. 51, Khetwadi Main Road.
47 Return of assessment properties for the quarter ended 31st December 1898.
48 Return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of January 1899
49 Letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the execution by the Municipality at Municipal expense of the drainage of premises No. 1372, Parel Village Road owned by Bai Maturabai.
50 Report of the committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the report of a special committee on the scheme for facilitating the escape of flood waters for the surface and subsoil.

Notice of motion to the following effect :—

51. From Mr Kalidas Jhaveri.—That the election of an Assessor representing the ratepayers on the Tribunal of Appeal constituted under Section 84 of Act III of 1888 as amended by Act I of 1891 (—), be cancelled and that the following procedure be adopted at the meeting in question, without being previously nominated but if a non-Councillor is to be proposed as a candidate, he shall be duly nominated beforehand by means of a regular notice of motion. That at the said time called for the purpose, shall, before proceeding with the election, determine the mode of voting as to whether it shall be by ballot or by an open show of hands.
52. From Mr Dinsha Bamanji Pastonji Master.—Whenever a reference of any question is made for the consideration from the Municipal Commissioner is not submitted within a period of three months the Municipal Secretary shall at the end of that period send in a written reminder to the Commissioner and report it every three months if necessary and bring it each time to the notice of the Corporation at its next monthly meeting.
53. From Mr. G. W. Roughton, seconded by Mr. Muljibhai B Barbhaya.—That Messrs. Nanabhai R. Ranina and A Thomas, be appointed Auditors of the Municipal Accounts for the ensuing year.
54. From Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin.—That the Corporation request the President to write to the Chairman of the Improvement Trust stating that, instead of engaging the services of a Barrister at an exorbitant monthly salary of Rs. 2,500 for the purposes of hearing valuation appeals against the Trust, the Corporation thinks it desirable that the present speedy and settled mode of hearing Municipal appeals by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court should be followed; and in consideration of the additional labour, the Chief Judge should be paid at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per month till the operation of the Trust lasts.
55. From Mr. Nanabhai N. Katrak.—That the President be requested to call a special meeting of the Corporation under Section 36 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, immediately on the receipt of a communication from the City Improvement Trust, of a notification of a scheme under Section 27 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

From Mr. Nanabhai N. Katrak.—That a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to prepare, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, Executive Engineer, and Health Officer, and submit, the Corporation to be forwarded to the City Improvement Trust, a representation under Section 33 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, suggesting alterations or schemes for the improvement of the congested areas in the Fort District (A Ward).

By order of the President
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Offices, Bombay, 28th February 99.

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THE SECRET OF PERSONAL FORCE.

AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

One of the most remarkable of recent contributions to knowledge is the address delivered by the Bishop of London at the Athenæum centenary celebration in Liverpool. He made, on that occasion, the statement that "The only education that anybody really obtains is that which he gives himself."

This striking arraignment of our modern methods of training ourselves for the struggle of life carries tremendous weight, coming, as it does, from the lips of a dignitary high in the councils of the English Church—the most scholarly of ecclesiastical bodies—from the lips of a man who was himself for many years engaged in teaching at Oxford, a profound student of English history and the English national character.

"We talk now-a-days a great deal about education" said Dr. Creighton "but we think about it very little. We are bringing up a generation in the supposition that all the child has to do is to sit still, like a pitcher under a pump, while an expert hand pours in the proper amount of material for it to hold. The idea prevailing at the beginning of the century was that men should read a good book, master its contents, and pursue for themselves the lines of thought it suggested and talk it over and make its ideas the subjects of discussion among themselves. No system could surely be better yet the process I fear is declining. We may give better technical education and develop people more thoroughly in special lines but I always wonder whether we keep our eyes sufficiently fixed upon the desirability of creating a robust temper of mind and a genuine desire of knowledge."

This "robust temper of mind" is the very marrow of British strength, it is the secret of national as well as personal force. In the Romanes lecture for 1895 the Bishop gave vigorous expression to the principle which underlies our progress as a people, and it is of interest to recall his words in connection with this late utterance at Liverpool. The subject of the lecture was "The English National Character."

"The great product of England "he said" is not somuch its institutions its empire its commerce or its literature as it is the individual Englishman who is moulded by all these influences and is the ultimate test of their value. He exists as a recognizable type of character, with special aptitudes and capacities."

These aptitudes and capacities, as Dr. Creighton point out, became chrystalized in the sixteenth century, when English independence was threatened. It was then that—

"The modern Englishman came into definite existence .....Forced into conflict with the Power which claimed to possess the New World, he found himself, to his own surprise, superior in all the qualities which betokened lasting success With this discovery came an exhilarating sense of national destiny a foremost place in the worlds affairs' which has remained with England ever since."

This national character, this "robust temper" which we inherited, is plainly enough the one treasure which we must guard most jealously. When the "Powerful" and the "Terrible" shall have become more items in a historian's catalogue like the "shippes royall" commanded by Howard and Drake and Hawkins and Frobisher, when our hundered thousand men-of-wars men are gathered into the shades of the eighteen thousand who fought the "Felicissima Armada," the race type must survive. The Oxford man who looks as if the world belongs to him, the Cambridge man who looks as if he did not care to whom the world belongs," must be surrounded by men who have learned for themselves the secret of England's greatness. The schools cannot teach all there is to learn, nor can all men be schoolmen; the routinary education of our seats of learning must always be supplimented, and must often be replaced by self-training. The same national spirit that made grate captains and sturdy bow-men, bold admirals and hardy crews, is needed for the development of commerce and the industrial arts, now that wars have ceased to be the staple of our history. Clearness of thought and independence of judgment are the weapons of this new warfare, and they are to be gained by a training as special and definite as that of our fighting forefathers. To read and to think: these are the acts of war which England must practise against her competitors. But the drill-master cannot train recruits for this campaign. There must be personal and independent initiative.

The mind like the muscles can only be hardened to efficiency by constant use and reading—the best sort of reading—is the one indispensable form of mental exercise. The use of books must be systematic and well ordered. It must become second nature to leave no doubts unsettled, no impressions vague. It is mere intellectual dissipation to read newspapers and magazines unless the reader thinks about what he reads and verifies the conjectures which suggest themselves to the mind in the course of his reading.

"The habit," said the Bishop of London in his Liverpool address, "of not having a library formed upon any definite system, is very destructive to the pursuit of any sound knowledge."

What is the "best system?" If a man could thoughtfully examine one after another the million and-a-half books in the library of the British Museum and select for himself a library he would (assuming that he possessed the special type of mind required for such a task), be admirably be equipped. But even if he could pass judgment upon a score of books a day this task would occupy two hundred and fifty years of unremitting untoil. Inevitably he must take advantage of the labours of others. And there is one very simple guide. A thousand of the distinguished men of our time collaborated upon the task of condensing the whole body of human knowledge into just such a definitely systematised library as the Bishop of London recommends—the Bishop of London, who was indeed one of the thousand men who did the work. These men—Bryce and Max Muller Lord Kelvin and Lord Rayleigh Crookes and Swinburne Bain and Morley Skeat and Lankester Lang and Courtney Geikie and Besant and all the others made the Ninth Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. They made the best of all works of reference; and when it was finished ten years ago it was (because it was made thoroughly and thoughtfully) necessarily a costly book. Many of the persons who wanted it most keenly who appreciated most clearly its immediate untility were detered from purchasing the work by the consideration of its price. The Times however now offers a reprint of the complete 25 volumes unaltered and unabridged for less than half the price originally established by the publishers. The novel system of serial payments at the rate of Rs. 20 a month affords a further facility to perchasers. The first only of the payments is to be made before the purchaser receives the complete 25 volumes; so that he will have the use of the work while he is paying for it.

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EK DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free of your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

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FLORAL DECORATIONS for Wedding and other Festive occasions made by DORMUSJI A. DUBASH, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.—NURSING.—Thoroughly trained Nurses, Medical, Surgical, or Obstetric, can be supplied for private patients in Bombay and also in the Mofussil. Application should be made to the SISTER in charge.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest patterned closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved, its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA—Capital Instantaneous Photographs of all the Boats that took part, including several of the starts, now on view at the ROYAL YACHT CLUB and ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

A EUROPEAN LADY wants a SITUATION as a School Matron, Nursery Governess or Companion. County no objection. Address "No. 66," care of this Office.

WANTED NURSES. Apply personally to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER Parsee Fever Hospital Parel.

WANTED.—An experienced SPINNING and CARDING MASTER for an up Country Mill. Apply to "A. B," care of this paper, with copies of Testimonials and state salary expected.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, as a Storekeeper, Store-supplier, Head Clerk, Book-keeper in a Mill or any Eng. Firms. Good Knowledge, Best Recommendations and Security. Apply "F. R. E." care of this paper.

WANTED, a LIBRARIAN, steady about 30. Goanese preferred, Good accountant. Rs. 25 to commence. Apply, with testimonials, care of C. F. GEDDES, Lonowli.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement a CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

WANTED, COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

KHANDALLA or LANOULI.—WANTED, Small BUNGALOW, for hot weather. Address "S," care of this Office.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

JUST RECEIVED, BRITISH ARMY PORTRAIT ALBUMS decorated with 20 Military Designs With Music, Rs. 40 without Music, Rs. 25—STEFFENACER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,

NOTICES.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETY-SHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1898, will be paid to the Registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1899, at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 21st February, 1899.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of One Rupee, Eight Annas per Share (free of Income-Tax) for the year ended 31st December, 1898, has been declared, and will be paid at the registered office of the company on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd March 1899, to Shareholders whose names were in the Company's Register on the 16th February, 1899, on production of their Share Certificates.

H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 21st February, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI .....Plaintiff.
vs.
VULLIBHAI KHANBHOY .....Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of August, 1892, as varied by two several Consent Orders herein dated respectively the 3rd day of April, 1894, and the 19th day of April, 1894, all that the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhoy Khanbhai in each and every of the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Pazendary land or ground standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorujmal Gungaram, Goolal Gungaram and Gokaral Gungaram together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Ballard Pier Street, aforesaid, on the West side of the said District of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lubee Rajeh and now in the occupation of the Defendant Vullibhai Khanbhai and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under Nos. 25 and 24, but now under Nos. 80-8/, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eighty-seven one-hundredth square yards be the same, little, more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Ballard Pier Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Jack Sucker but now of late Shaik Ahmed Patwa and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Lubbee but now of the Defendant Vullibhai Khanbhai being the premises referred to as lot No. I.

LOT No. III.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenanting thereon, situate at place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by (or believed to contain) ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 74, but now 163-3, old Survey No. 74, and New Survey No 3296, Ward No. 1768-774, Sheet No. 1-6, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway or thereabouts on or towards the South by the leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, next herein after secondly described abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Road and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway aforesaid and on or towards the North by the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobart and Company and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia and partly in the occupation of Jessebhoy Dadabhoy and are now partly in the occupation of the Municipality for a police hospital and partly vacant and are the premises comprised in and granted by a Indenture of Lease bearing date the 15th day of August 1857, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of twenty-one years from the 1st day of May 1856 at the annual rent of Rupees (314-0-0) three hundred and fourteen and annas zero of the right of perpetual renewal for every twenty-one years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to receive subject however as to a portion of the said premises to a demise dated 19th September 1866 and made between one Ursedji Rustomjee Wadia of the one part and one Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy of the other part at the yearly rent of Rupees 250 two hundred and sixty.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described and lying in Versagon in the Island of Bombay in the sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yards on or towards the South assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's new No. 1020 of old survey No. 410, new survey No. 2624 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on or towards the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road and on or towards the South by the property firstly herein before described which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rupees (16-3-ten and annas three and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to be herein before mentioned demise dated 6th September 1846.

LOT No. IV.

All that right title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the west side of Baba Dhabar Street in the sub-district of Bombay which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahimanjee Khadabhai Ghellabhai Khanbhai and Ahmedbhoy Tajbuy and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant Vullibhai Khanbhai and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 2 of Collector's New No. 9/8 old Survey No. 136 New Survey No. 4451 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 33 and now under ward No. 6835 three Nos. 87, 1/9 and all containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards and three-eighth of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows. That is to say on or towards the east by sweeper's passage on or towards the west by Baboo Dhuboo Street aforesaid on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ram Money Bawa and on towards the south by the house of Casserbhoy Hallemanjee.

LOT No. V.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement Five hundred and forty-six and seven-eighths square yards and bounded as follows; That is to say on or towards the north by land in the occupation of Reg. Mahomed trading under the name of Abdul Rajman Sallay Mahomed or towards the south by land in the occupation of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash on or towards the east by A Bar Street and on or towards the West partly by land in the occupation of Rajaram Gowindraw and Tyasally Pallaymanjee and partly by land in the occupation of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3185 and are situate in the registration sub district of Bombay and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said lessee and which said premises are demised by and comprised in a certain Indenture of Lease dated 29th January 1859 and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and Vallibhai Khanbhai.

LOT No. VI.

The Steam Launch "Mary" bearing B No. 4011 of nineteen tons burthen.

LOT No. VII.

The Steam Launch "Tristy" bearing B No. 4320 of 3654 100 tons burthen.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Nanu and Hormusjee Attorneys for the Plaintiff above named at No. 39 Elphinstone Street Fort Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1899.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to peop who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical clime. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuls, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 1-0m, 1-27a. Low water, 7-4m, 7-42a.
Bombay Light Horse parade, 7 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

PULLING A HORSE'S TAIL.—Valli Hossein, a Mahomedan lad, aged ten years, while trying to pull a horse's tail, which was being led along the Bhendy Bazaar Road on Monday evening, was kicked by the animal on the forehead, sustaining a wound two inches long. The lad was sent to the J. J. Hospital, where the wound was dressed, and he was allowed to go to his house in Nagdevi Street.

ROBBED OF HIS PRIZE WATCH.—Corporal W. W. Weatherall, residing at Grant Buildings, Colaba, has made a report to the police that, some time during the night of the 26th instant, one silver watch, of the value of Rs. 65, bearing an inscription on the inner lid "Won by Corporal W. W. Weatherall, A. L. H., 1891. Lloyd Lindsay," was stolen from his room. The watch was left by the complainant hanging on his glass table and was last seen by him on the 25th instant.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.—Rakhmabai, a Hindu woman, who resides on the ground floor of a house at 2nd Lane, Kamatipoora, reported to the police, on Monday night, that about 10 a.m. that day, she locked the door of her room and went to attend her work. When she returned in the evening she found that the room had been broken into, the staple on the door having been wrenched off. On entering the place, the woman further discovered that her locked box had been forced open, and gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 235, abstracted therefrom.

JUBILEE OF THE SIR JAMSETJEE PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, situated in Hornby Row, Fort, was closed yesterday in honour of its jubilee. Fifty years ago the Parsees of Bombay presented to Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, first Baronet an address of congratulation on the title of Knighthood conferred upon him; and in replying to the address, he expressed his intention to contribute a sum of three lakhs of rupees for the establishment of the institution which bears his name. To this contribution he afterwards added 35 shares of the Bengal Bank. It was intended at first to celebrate the occasion of the jubilee with a grand ceremony; but owing to the mourning observed by the Sir Jamsetjee family in connection with the death of the third Baronet, the intention had to be abandoned.

ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Caetan Siquiera, a Goanese cook, was again charged with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into a well at Dhobi Talao. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns. On the last occasion the Magistrate had ordered the accused to be taken to the Police Surgeon Dr. Smith for examination as to the state of his mind. Dr. Smith reported that he found the accused to be of sound mind. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the accused had most probably attempted to take his own life in consequence of his being in debts and had it not been for the prompt action of the police sepoy No. 1710 C. and two townsmen he would have lost his life. Taking into consideration the fact that the accused had jeopardised the lives of three other persons he deserved a rather severe punishment, and his Worship accordingly sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment.

PRICE OF A TOOTH.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Jairam Chunga, a tanner, was charged with causing grievous hurt to Mooloo Jarbandar, in that he knocked out one of the complainant's teeth by means of his clenched fist. Mr. Daivi, pleader, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. C. J. Ashburry, pleader, defended the accused. Both the complainant and accused were tanners in the employ of Messrs. Dunnett and Co, The complainant resides at Mahim. The accused had left service of the company and authorised the complainant to draw his pay due to him by the company. On the evening of the 14th instant accused went to the complainants house at Mahim and demanded the money. Complainant replied that he had not received the pay from the company. Some words passed between them, and the accused grew furious and struck complainant with his fist on the mouth, knocking out a tooth. Accused then decamped, but was arrested by the police. The complainant's story was corroborated by two eye witnesses. The accused in his defence urged that when he demanded the money, complainant and his brother became excited and assaulted him. Complainants' brother aimed a blow at him, but it missed him and struck the complainant on the mouth, knocking out his tooth. The accused further alleged that the police did not take up the case, because they held that complainant received the injury accidentally and referred complainant to a Magistrate to apply for a process. The Magistrate sentenced accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20 and ordered Rs. 10 out of the fine to be paid to complainant as compensation for the loss of his tooth.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

BRUTAL MURDER OF A PATEL.

IMPERATRIX VS. BAPU BIN VITHOBA AND VITHU BIN RAMJEE.

THE two accused appealed from a decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who in January last, convicted them of murder, and sentenced No. 1 to death, and No. 2 to be transported for life. Mr. G. B. Rele appeared for No. 1, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two accused were charged with committing murder by causing the death of one Mohanrao Jaisingrao on the 5th November last. He was the patel of Tanu, and on the abovementioned date left his house at midday to proceed according to custom to his field. He did not return, and was found in the field of one Raghunath Mohite, lying in his face with a frightful wound on the left side of his head, through which the brain protruded, his clothes being saturated with blood and his eyes closed. He was unable to speak. He was carried on a cot to his own house and expired almost immediately. Medical examination showed that the brain was cut, and blood was oozing from the nostrils and ears. The case for the prosecution was that the man was murdered by the two accused. The important evidence in the case, Mr. Crowe remarked, consisted, firstly, of the statement of one Aryaba, who was actually an eye-witness of the assault, or at all events was on the spot immediately after the fatal blows were administered. He stated that he was leaving the field with the deceased on the evening in question, and was walking some fifty paces behind, when he heard the deceased cry out "melo, melo," i. e., killed, killed. Aryaba ran up to the spot and there saw No. 1 with an axe, in his hand, No. 2 standing close by and the deceased lying on the ground. Aryaba at once denounced No. 1 for what he had done, and made an effort to seize the axe but a struggle ensued in which he was thrown down and the accused both ran away. Aryaba then went up to the deceased and found him lying, badly wounded and speechless; and he therefore rushed off to the village to carry the news. The villagers collected, and, taking a cot from the deceased's house, went to the scene of the murder and brought the injured man home, where he shortly after expired. The chief constable had produced his diary, in which he had recorded all the facts as they came to his knowledge, and there could be no doubt whatever, Mr. Crowe remarked that the story told by the eye-witness, circumstantially before the jury, was the same as that told by him immediately after the occurrence. Other evidence shewed that the two accused, on the night in question, were running towards their own field from the direction of the temple, in which direction the cry of the deceased was heard. The man who saw them running spoke to them, but they gave no reply, and when he heard that the deceased had been murdered by the two accused, he told one Sawlya what he had seen. It also appeared that No. 1 left his house at sunset and that he carried something with a handle under his arms. The accused were on bad terms with the deceased. In the first place, the deceased had brought a serious charge against No 2 several years ago, and he had been instrumental in outcasting both the accused in connection with a charge of killing a buffalo belonging to Rama Koli. Then the jury were reminded that No. 1 had absconded after the offence, and eluded the search of the police. His absence was not at all satisfactorily accounted for. The jury found both the accused guilty of murder, and recommended that the extreme penalty prescribed by the law might not be inflicted on No. 2. Mr. Crowe sentenced No. 1 to death, and No. 2 to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeals.

WARNING TO CYCLISTS.

THE CONTROL OF A MACHINE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sloane charged Cowasji Adarji Mistri, Joseph Andricks, and Govind Nursey with rash riding, in that they rode their bicycles on the 21st instant with their hands off the handle bars. Mr. Boyce, pleader, defended the second accused; and Mr. Salmon, pleader, the third accused.

Mr. Sloane stated that he had brought the case before the Court not with the intention of getting the accused punished, but with the object of giving warning to other cyclists that the practice of riding bicycles with their hands off the handle-bar was a dangerous one.

The charge against the first accused was that he was riding his machine with his hands off the bar. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but said that he had taken off his hands in order to make an obeisance to the Fire Temple near the Churney Road.

The second accused was charged with having his hands in his trousers' pockets. The accused denied the truth of the complaint, and stated that he had taken his hands off the handle bar in order to wipe his face.

The third accused admitted having ridden his machine with his arms folded.

Mr Sloane deposed that on the evening of the 21st instant, at about 5 p.m., Mr. Andricks was riding a bicycle on the Queen's Road at the junction of Thakordwar with his hands at his trousers' pockets and not on the handle bar. He was riding in the direction of the Malabar Hill. Witness asked him to stop and give his name, which he did. Witness said he did not complain of the speed with which he was riding, but of the negligence. Witness was himself a cyclist, and his experience was that riding a bicycle along a road with both hands off the handle-bar was in itself an act likely to cause danger or hurt to persons frequenting the road as well as to the person riding the bicycle. A little rise or unevenness in the road would knock the front wheel down and cause an accident. On the Queen's Road there was a large traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian. A person riding his bicycle with his hands off the handles had no control whatever over his machine, at least not that control which was necessary to prevent an accident in a case of sudden emergency.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, pleader, who was next examined as an expert, corroborated the last witness in his statement that it was impossible to ride a bicycle with hands off without running the risk of causing a serious accident.

The Magistrate, in giving his decision, said: The only question which these cases present, is whether a person riding a bicycle in a public road without retaining his hold on the handles of the machine is riding rashly or negligently so as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person. Upon this point Inspector Sloane and Mr. Velinkar, who are both cyclists, have given evidence to the effect that a person so riding parts with at least some part of the control which he would otherwise have over his machine. Is he justified in so parting with such part of the control? Now, the right of each individual to make use of the public road is a limited right only. He may not make any use he likes of it. He is entitled to make only a reasonable use of it for the purpose for which the road is constructed, viz., as a means of communication between the places upon it. Is it reasonable then for him to make the public road the arena in which to ride a bicycle in the manner complained of? I do not think it is. A bicyclist, who proceeds along at this rate at a moderate speed, even by so doing is making with use of the road in a manner which to some extent interferes with the rights of others. He carries a bell or some other means of giving notice of his approach because otherwise his coming may interfere with the comfort of others, and are equally with himself entitled to reasonable use of the road. He goes at a speed which the ordinary pedestrians do not, and thereby he is to some extent making a special use of the public road, and it is, therefore, incumbent on him to render his demands upon the rest of the public, so far as his use of the road is concerned, as reasonable as possible. This, I think, requires him to use all reasonable care at all times in the management of his machine, and not to trust to the speed he rides at to carry him past difficulties safely. It is in evidence, and it is indeed obvious, that a person who rides with his hands on the handles is in a position to exercise all the control possible to him over his machine at the very instant he sees danger, while a person who does not keep his hands on the handles must place them there before he can claim to have all the control possible to him over it. With a machine running at a high rate of speed—and it is in evidence that a bicycle must be run at a considerable speed in order to be ridden without the hands on the handles—every second of time may be a matter of the greatest importance with regard to the avoidance of accidents. I think, therefore, it is established that a person who rides in a busy thoroughfare like the Queen's Road in the evening is riding rashly and so as to endanger human life or to be likely to cause hurt to others. I must therefore convict the parties charged in these three cases, but as this is the first occasion on which such charges have been made, and the prosecution does not press for any penalty, I warn and discharge the accused.

AN EDUCATIONAL BOON.

It is difficult to exaggerate the educational influence for good that the introduction of such a work as the "Encyclopædia Britannica" into the homes of the people means. It brings within immediate reach of all who have it the concentrated knowledge of the age, the thoughts and opinions of the great men of the century, and in compact form provides those who are fortunate enough to have a copy with a library that comprises the sum of the world's knowledge up to the period when the last volume was penned. It may be said that science advances so rapidly, that art develops in new directions, that literature grows with such speed, that history goes on apace, that geography is being so constantly added to, that no book of reference which is not brought up to date year by year can be said to keep up with the times; but the "Encyclopædia Britannica" has intrinsic merits and a permanent value that nothing can ever alter.

The writings of men like Swinburne, Lord Kelvin, Sir Archibald Geikie, Andrew Lang, James Bryce, John Morley, Professor Seeley, Lord Rayleigh, Sir Robert Ball, Robert Louis Stevenson, Mathew Arnold, John Addington Symonds, Dean Farrar, Professor Huxley—to mention only a few out of scores of each individual to make use of the public of each individual, to make use of the public—can never be "stale, flat, and unprofitable," or even out of date. In any case, however, a new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" bringing the scientific and similar articles abreast of the latest facts and theories cannot possibly be completed for 10 or 15 years, even if it were commenced now, and the tenth edition has not yet been seriously contemplated. The prospects of a new edition, therefore, are in the dim future, and need not be considered by anyone who would like to have beside him a work of reference of the highest reliability, a book able to give an authoritative opinion upon well-nigh everything the student or the reader wishes to know, a library containing the condensed wisdom of the ancients, and the scientific knowledge and learning of the moderns.

THE HARI GOPAL PADHYE PRIZE.

WE learn that in accordance with the desires of the late Mr Hari Gopal Padhye his nephew Mr D G Padhye has as his executor, handed over to Government, Rs 1,000 in Government Promissory Notes for founding a prize which shall, to quote the Government Resolution in this behalf be awarded annually to that student of the Dekkan College who passes the B A Examination of the University of Bombay with Logic and Moral Philosophy as his voluntary subject, and who on consideration of his progress in class and the marks obtained by him in the subject at the College Examinations and the University B A Examination is pronounced by the Common Room Meeting of the Professors of the Dekkan College to have been the best student of the Logic and Moral Philosophy class of that College provided that no candidate shall be eligible for the prize who does not pass his B A Examination within five years after his passing the Matriculation. Mr D G Padhye has also given effect to another death bed wish of his uncle by handing over to the Government of the Central Provinces Rs. 2,000 for founding a prize to be annually awarded to a graduate of not more than three years standing from the Province who writes the best essay on a subject connected with the Natural Sciences the essay to be written either in English or in Marathi or Hindi. The late Mr H G Padhye was educated at the Dekkan or Hindi. The late Mr H G Padhye was educated at the Dekkan College but passed his life in Government service in the Central Provinces. Hence both the places came in for a share of his commendable charities.

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BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members was held at the Society's Rooms last evening, Dr D MacDonald prefided.

The election of the following new members was announced:—Mr. S. D. Keany (Berars), Mr. Herbert Swayne (Ceylon) Mr. Edmund W. Harper, F.Z.S. (Bombay), Rev. Father Mathew Loehle, S.J. (Bombay), Captain E. M. Lachlan, R.A. (Kirkee), Mr. E G. L. Laird-Macgregor I.C.S. (Belgaum), Mr. Charles A. R. Crommelin (Bombay), Captain D. H. Drake Lieutenant George A Hawks (Cuddapah District Brockman (Meerut), Mr. Hugh M. Hannay (Giridih)r Lieutenant Henry Storr (Wellington), Mr. Olve-Collett, F.R.M.S. (Watawala, Ceylon), Mr. Ivor C Thomas (Mandalay), Lieutenant R. H. Peile, I.M.S. (Kurram Valley), Captain L. C. Dunsterville (Dehli), Captain R. W. Falcon (Peshawur, Mr. W. A. W. Dawn (Moulmein), Captain A. R. Dick (Calcutta), Major H. S. Massy (Loralai), Lieutenant F. Smith, I.M.S. (Loralai), Mr. Sidney B Taylor (Kurrachee), Pundit Jewala Prasada ICS (Ord.) Mr H W A Watson, IFS (Toungoo), Mr E L Phelps (Ireland) and Mr F G Hutchinson, (Kharaghora).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions Society's Museum since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
A Collection of Birds Eggs	...	Capt Z Cox
1 Chamaleon, alive	Chamaleon calcaratum	Mr C Merrony
1 Small Indian Mongoose alive	Herpestus auro-punctatus	Do
1 Stoliczka's Hedgehog alive	Erinaceus pictus	Do
2 Black Bears skins	Ursus torquatus	Mr C Donald
1 Musk Deer's skin	Moschus moschiferus	Do
1 Goral's skin	Cemas goral	Do
1 Hawk-Cuckoo ..	Hierococcyx varius...	Do
1 Ibex head.....	Capra Ægagrus.....	Deposited by Capt P Z Cox
Eggs of the Roseate Tern	Sterna dougalli	Mr E H Aitken
1 Duck-billed Platypus	Ornithorhynchus anatinus	Mrs Evans
1 Horn Owl alive ...	Strix javanicus	Mr S V Bhandsakar
1 Rat alive, with curious skin disease	.....	Capt J C Milne, I M S
2 Eggs of the Rock Horn Owl	Bubo bengalensis....	Mr H H Simcox, I C S
1 Flamingo	Phœnicopterus roseus	Vety Capt W D Gunn
1 Clucking Teal....	Nettium formosum...	Mr E L Barton
1 Large Shell from Mombassa	Turbo, sp	Lieut H B Ratiray
1 White-eyed Duck	Nyroca ferruginis.....	Mr P R Allen
1 Black Lemur alive	Lemur macaco	Mr Goverdhundas G Tejpal
2 Snakes	Dryophis mycterizans	Mrs Oliver
1 Snake	Dendrophis pictus ...	Do
1 Snake	Dipsas ceylonensis ..	Do
1 Snake	Ly odon striatus	Do
1 Snake	Typhlops acutus	Do
Orchids.....	Eulophia pratensis ..	Mr A H Simcox, I C S
Eggs of Common Sandgrouse	Pterocles exustus ...	Do
1 Tree snake	Dendrophis pictus ...	Mr J E Whiting C E
1 Young Jackal alive	Canis aureus	Mr W George
1 Brown Fish Owl..	Ketupa zeylonensis.	Mr G Watts
2 Bats	Scotophilus wroughtoni	Mr R C Boughton
1 Bat	Pipistrellus dormeri..	Do
1 Bat	Pipi trellus imiticus..	Do
1 Chameleon alive.	Chamaleon calcaratus	Mr H Knight
1 Stoliczka's Hedgehog alive	Erinaceus rictus	Mr J W Hind
1 Red-Crested Pochard	Netta rufina	Mr P Snow, I C S
1 Bittern	Botaurus stellaris	Mr A H Simcox, I C S

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

On the Nomenclature of the Wholebone Whales (True), in exchange; "The Irish Naturalist," from Mr. W. F. Sinclair "Nature, from Mr. W. F. Sinclair Journal of the Marine Biological Association, from Mr. W. F. Sinclair Mammals of the Caskill Mountains (Mearns), in exchange Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum, Vol. XXVI, in exchange Insects injurious to Stored Paddy (E. Ernest Green), from the author Birds of the Larut Hills, Perak (A L. Butler), from the author.

THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1898.

Mr. W. C. Macleod, the late Honorary Treasurer, placed before the meeting a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1898, showing an income of Rs. 4,24,1/5 5 expenditure Rs. 2,82,8/6 5 and a balance at credit of Rs. 1,493 19 9. It was resolved that the accounts be passed, subject to the usual audit.

ELECTION OF THE COMMITTEE. lir

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Managing Committee for 1898 were re-elected for the present year.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were read and discussed:—1. Fishing in India Waters, Part II., The Mullet and Garfish, by F. Jadsden, R.I.M. 2. The Ferns of North-Western India, by C. W. Hope. 3. On the Land Mollusca of Bombay, by W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. 4. Notes on some Butterflies from Tenasserim in Burmah, by Lionel de Nicéville, C.M.Z.S. 5 Birds collected and observed at Thull during 5 months in 1898, and Notes on their Nidification, by Major R H Rattray 6 Birds of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, by A. L. Butler, F.Z.S. 7 Notes on the Hill-alayan Viper or Polmur, by Captain F Wall, I.M.S. 8. On the Colouration of the Wing lining and Axil laries in the Fantail and Pintail Snipes, by A L. Butler, F.Z.S. 9 The White Snake (Coluner taenurus) by A L Butler, F.Z.S.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

(a) A Wasp and a Fly, by E H. Aitken. (b) a Mark on the Skin of a Man Eating Tiger by Lieut.-Col W B Ferris (c) A Bush Quail and Rain Quail laying in the same nest, by Lieut. E C Harrington, R A (d) Birds tapping at Window panes, by E. Ernest Green. (e) Occurrence of the Alpine Swift in Tirhoot, by C M Inglis (f) Early Migration of the Raddy Sheldrake, by T F L Beaumont (g) Occurrence of the Clucking Teal in Guzerat, by E L Barton, (h) Notes from Zhob, by Captain C D Lester.

THE CHASE OF THE MOSQUITO.

AN EXCITING FORM OF SHIKAR.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, in an article quoted in the "Household Brigade Magazine," considers the mosquito from the point of view of the sportsman. There are, he says, various kinds of mosquito. There is the long legged mosquito, who, when you strike her as she stands, merely bends her knees, goes flat with the wall, and returns, unimpaired, to her original position like an operator; there is the pale fawn-coloured transparent mosquito, who looks as though she would not harm a child, who will poison an entire thirteen-stone athlete with one sting; and there is the dark-coloured mosquito, equally Borgiaic in her instincts, but franker than her sisters, in that her appearance proclaims her at sight to be an enemy of the human race. There is also a mosquito, the appearance of which, in life, is a matter of conjecture, as she has never been captured alive. In death she takes the form of a small black smudge, and there is the invisible mosquito. This insect has no parts, but possesses a peculiarly venomous sting. It has always struck me as strange that men of science should have passed over this startling (though well-known) freak of nature as a matter of course instead of offering some explanation to lay minds for the existence of such a phenomenon. There are are various methods of slaying the mosquito. There is (1) The Clutch at Flying, (2) The Sliding Grab—both these require a close fisted formation of the hand, (3) The Plaudite et Valete, or Two-handed Flying Clap (this requires plenty of space and elbow-room; it is a suitable method towards sunset, if you can get your mosquito to fly with her back to the light). Then there are (4) The Dowse, (5) The Dab, and (6) The Hurl. These three require a weapon such as a slang or knotted kerchief, or a light tweed cap, or a stocking partially rolled.

To kill a mosquito requires extraordinary swiftness, not the chastened celerity of sober middle age but all the lightning dash of hot-headed youth; though of course judgment and nerve are also necessary. A man is probably at his best for mosquito-hunting between the ages of 25 and 35. No one should attempt fancy (or "show") mosquito-killing after 70. Anyone who proposes to stay abroad for an entire mosquito season will find it an economy to send to England for a solid oak table, and, if his room be lofty, for the library chair as well as Italian furniture will seldom support more than eight or nine stone. It is a good plan, too, to have white walls and white furniture (including the carpet). If a mosquito can find a background of her own colour she will invariably contrive to place herself between that and the sportsman's eye. Should you miss a mosquito, she will generally take a downward flight towards a distant corner of the room and then flying at an elevation of about seven inches from the floor, return and harass your ankles and instep. The best custume for mosquito-hunting is a sleeping suit—the pyjamas tucked into riding boots and the sleeves secured by elastic bands. With regard to the treatment of mosquito bites some recommend the immediate application of strong spirits of ammonia or even sal volatile. Common soda the "blue-bag" eucalyptus oil and various balms, tinctures, and unguents are also advised. But I am convinced that the only effective remedy is amputation, although to this some people have a "conscientious objection."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	25	7	16
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	19	3	44
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Famaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	23	15	56
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	40	12	25
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	43	20	73
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	10	2	21
G Mahim and Worli	12	4	18
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	65	75
Total	178	128	328
Total plague deaths to date ...	36,550	32,378	
Same date, 1898	139	150	301

Mr. Hummel Hon Secretary Colaba Plague Hospital acknowledges with many thanks the receipt of Rs. 400 contributed by Sirdar Bahadoor Mir Abdul Ali to the Building fund of the Stuart Strong Hospital Colaba.

Weekly Return of Hospitals Public and Private for infectious diseases from 6 a. m., on Saturday 11th Feb., to 6 a.m., on Saturday 18th Feb., 1899.

Hospital.	Disease.	Last remained	Admitted	Transferred	Discharged	Died	Remaining
PUBLIC HOSPITALS.							
Arthur Road Hospital	Plague	64	85	...	1	55	93
	Relapsing Fever	65	28	...	16	5	73
	Observation ...	11	34	2	28	..	15
	Contacts.....	85	45	...	25	..	85
	Other diseases	10	9	...	6	1	12
Modikhana Hospital	Plague	48	35	3	4	35	47
	Relapsing Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Plague Observation	46	24	...	29	10	31
	Contacts.....	11	...	...	...	...	11
Parel Hospital	Plague	157	154	19	15	141	174
	Relapsing Fever	11	...	9	10	1	9
	Observation	52	68	1	45	21	55
	Contacts.....	195	91	...	64	...	222
Bhatia Hospital	Plague.....	15	10	..	2	5	18
PRIVATE HOSPITALS.	Observation ..	3	..	...	3	..	...
Elphinstone Bridge Camp	Contacts	13	...	..	5	...	8
	Evicts	459	229	...	157	...	53
Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim Hospital	Plague	9	10	..	..	6	13
	Contacts	2	5

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NEW PICTURES.

BATTLE SCENES.

Rorke's Drift	By	A de Neville.
Tel-el-Kebir	"	do.
Return from Inkerman	"	Miss Elizabeth Thompson.
Balaclava	"	do.
Quatre Bras	"	do.
Roll Call	"	do.
Scotland for Ever (charge of Scots Greys at Waterloo)	"	do.
To the Memory of Brave Men (Last Stand of Major Wilson)	"	Alien Stewart.
Kassassin	"	R Caton Woodville.
Storming of Badajos (1812)	"	do.
Charge of the Light Brigade	"	do.
Guns to the Front	"	Stanley L Wood.
Naval Heroes of Great Britain (1793)	"	Douglas Cooper.
Charge of the Heavy Brigade	"	G D Giles.
Nelson's Ship in the Battle of Trafalgar	"	J M W Turner, R A.
Omdurman (Charge 21st Lancers)	"	Stanley Berkeley.
Abbara (Charge of the Camerons)	"	do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Love Letter	By	Luke Fildes, R A.
Order of the Bath (Dogs)	"	C Burton-Barber.
For the Safety of the Public (A Pup muzzled)	"	E Caldwell.
A Football Match	"	W H Oerend.
Companion to above	"	do.
Henpecked (Dog and Hen)	"	R Morley.
Roused (Lions)	"	H Dicksie
The Captive	"	Sir Jas Millais, P R A.
The Sisters Kiss	"	Sir Fred. Leighton, P R A
Civtie	By	Lord Leighton, P R A. (His last Picture.)
"Roses" and "Ivy" (Companion)	By	Herkomer, R A.
Corona	"	C E Perugini.
Atalanta's Race	"	E J Poynter, R A.
Uncle Tom and His Wife for Sale (Dogs)	"	Sir Edwin Landseer.
Geordie Sits in Charlie's Chair (Dogs)	"	Ed Douglas.
Old Man's Darling (Dogs)	"	W H Trood.
A Plaintive Duet (Dogs)	"	do.
A Dead Heat (Dogs)	"	A J Elsley
Goodbye (Dogs)	"	do.
"Wait a Minute" (Dogs)	"	do.
La Source	"	Marazolle.
A Credit to His Family (Dogs)	"	Stanley Berkeley.
A Disgrace to his Family (Companion to above)	"	do.
First Sight of the Fox (Pups)	"	S Carter.
The Good Shepherd	"	W C Dodson

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.

CONSOLS declined 1-16 per cent in London yesterday, to 111 3-16. French Rents remained at 103; but Paris Exchange on London declined 1 1-2 centime, to 25·18 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities advanced 1 8 per cent, to £67 1-8. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was lowered 1-16d, to 1s 3 13-16d. Discount on short London Bills and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills was quoted at 2 1-8 per cent. Bar Silver was unaltered in value at 27 3-8d per oz, and continued in New York at 59 1-2 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 per cent lower, at 4·86 1-4 dollars.

Guzrat yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 35 1-2s per 416lbs., February-March shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firmer; Cawnpore yellow Rapeseed at 35 1-4s per 416lbs., February shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firmer; Brown Rapeseed at 33 1-2s per 416lbs., February-March shipment to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a firmer market; Linseed at 36 1.2s per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Hamburg.

Spot Mid-American advanced 1-32d. in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday, to 3 3-8d. per lb.; East Indians were unchanged all round, and American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 21-64d. for February and 3 23-64 for June July delivery. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 8,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market closed firm.

In New York Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was 1-15 cent higher, at 6 9-15 cents per lb.; May Futures 3 points, at 6·28 cents and August 2 points, at 6·27 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,000 bales; and the arrivals to date this season compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897 :—

	1899.	1898.	897.
Monday's Receipts	15,000	35,000	14,000
Two days' do.	35,000	52,000	32,000
Since 1st Sept.	7,016,000	7,323,000	5,920,00

Our local cotton market is quiet, with a small enquiry, and prices generally unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS continue with change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	23,127	bales.
Wheat	5,035	cwts.
Linseed	13,388	"
Rapeseed	3,517	"
Gingellyseed	14,734	"
Groundnuts	1,051	"
Castorseed	8,425	"
Rice	10,664	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady.

EXCHANGE—At opening this morning rates were given at 1s 4 1-32d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s 4 3-16d for three months sight credits. There was a small enquiry for Bank Paper but Merchants Bills were very scarce and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4 1-32d	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 4 1-32d	"
Credits 3 months, sight	1s 4 3-16d	"
Francs	1·70 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of the market has been weak to-day, with 100 1-4 quoted for 3 1-2 per cents for money and Account, and 94 1-2 for Thirties.

SHARES are dull.—Manojee Petit Mill are Rs. 20 higher, Queen Mills and Port Canning Co., Rs. 5 each.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 28th February, 1899.

1. It is notified for general information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the 4th March, and that the annual inspection will take place on the 21st idem. Applications for Railway passes should be made to Lieut Symons as early as possible.

2. The Tactical meeting will be held at Santa Cruz on Friday the 10th March. Entries for the Cyclist Competition (teams of 3) and the Lloyd Lindsay (teams of 4) should be sent to Lieut Symons.

3. The Squadron will parade on Wednesday 1st March at 7 a.m. near the Queen's Statue.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st March, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week—
No 1 Company (Town Hall Compound).
To-morrow at 8-45 p.m. Squad Drill.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Head-quarters).
To-morrow at 8-45 p.m. 10" R M L Gun and Squad Drill.

2. There will be Class firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus, at 6 a.m., and Byculla at 6-12 a.m. (local time.)

3. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow after drill.

4. The Corps will parade on Saturday next 4th instant as follows :—No. 1 Company at the Co-ps Club at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Pilot Bunder to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.
Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
Cyclist may parade as usual.
No. 2 Company will proceed to Coorla for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30 and 3-55 p.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.
Dress—Drill order Carbines only.

5. The layers of No. 1 Company will be examined for the laying prize on the 40 pr. Gun on Saturday the 4th instant before practice commences, the layers of No. 2 Company on Saturday the 11th March.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's ss Colaba, 1,103 tons, Captain A M Rait arrived in harbour to-day, from Moulmein via Karachi in ballast.

THE Hall Line s s Crewe Hall, 2,689 tons, Captain T Collin cleared yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line s s Rudesheimer, 1,794 tons, Captain A Weishmann, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE s s Eiffel Tower, 2,035 tons, Captain A J Campbell, arrived in harbour to-day from New York, 23rd January with a cargo of 22,000 cases of kerosine oil.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S Co's ss Maria Valerie, 2,648 tons, Captain A Fellner, will sail to-day, for Kobe, with a general cargo and H E Von Eisenstein, Dr Rosch and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Merkara, 1,949 tons, Captain R Kedslie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 26th January, via Coast ports, with a general cargo, Rev Mr and Mrs Hoch and 4 children, and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra 762 tons, Captain W H Rothwell arrived in harbour to-day, from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut Ogg, Rev A E Ball, Mr J Tosh, Mrs McConnachie and child, Mrs and Miss Mody, Mr Hirjee Gelabhai and 148 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Bengal, 2,751 tons, Captain S Barcham sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr S W Carr and infant, Mr R J Marshall, Mr Judha, Mr C A Pennington, Mr J H Furneaux, Mr and Mrs H Pearce, Mrs Homans, Mr Abdool Karim Abedin, Lieut C J Deverill, Sergt Reay, Mr W H Marks, and 1 Mrs Marks.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Colaba s	Rait	Moulmein, Jan 29
	Eiffel Tower s	Campbell	New York, b 22
	H M S Lapwing	Lambert	Colombo, F 25
	Dumra s	Rothwell	Karachi, Feb 0
	Merkara s	Kedslie	Calcutta, Jan 3

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Clan Graham s	Cameron	Antwerp
	Clan Ross s	Dickson	Hamburg
	Kola s	Living-tone	Karachi, &c
	Ceylon s	Channar	Colombo
	Two Hall s	Call	Liverpool
	Rudesheimer s	Weishmann	Hamburg
	Bengal s	Barcham	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday—
Steamer Rodesheimer, Weishmann, for Hamburg
" Imperatrix, Nicolich, for Trieste.
" Maria Valerie, Fellner, for Kobe.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Hutton, for China.
" K E Saut, for Antwerp.
" Boloidana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Colaba, for Rangoon, &c.
" Dumra, for Karachi.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRAINT—February 18, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Sergt C H Braint, Supervisor, P W D, of a son.

HARDIE—February 21, at 3, Wellington Square, Calcutta, the wife of George E Hardie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—NEW—February 21, at St John's Church, Calcutta, [illegible] Brown, Esq., of Zenana, Bassie, daughter of the late [illegible] New, Esq., of Berkshire.

[illegible]—February 21, at St Paul's Cathedral, [illegible] by Christopher Fleming, George Bell, elder son of [illegible] James Murdoch Bell Craigmore Bute, to Ethel Edith, second daughter of the Rev W C Bell, Oxford, late Senior Chaplain, Bengal Establishment.

DEATH.

CHARRIOL—February 22, at 21, Garden Reach, Calcutta, Joseph Alexandre Charriol, from pneumonia followed by hemiplegia, after a short illness, at the age of 75 years and 11 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1899.

MOSQUITOES are well known to provoke many minor diseases of the skin besides being troublesome pests, but it is only of recent years that the important role which they play in the dissemination of more than one general disease has come to be fully recognized. The mere stings are unpleasant enough in themselves, and when nettle-rash, pimples, boils, and other disfigurements follow their bites they may become a source of serious disturbance. It is not, however, in their local visitations that the recent important discoveries have been made. We have known for many years that the disease termed filariasis, which is common in most tropical countries, is spread through the agency of the mosquito. In this disease the blood is filled with a vast number of minute worm-like animals. After a certain species of mosquito has fed on the blood of such a patient its stomach will be found to contain these so called filaria. These little animals make their way from the stomach into the body of the mosquito and there undergo metamorphosis—developing a mouth, an alimentary canal and a peculiar trilobed tail. In about a week the mosquito lays its eggs on the surface of stagnant water and afterwards dies. The minute filaria, about 1-16 inch long, escape from the dead body and are carried back again to the human host by the water used for drinking. Arrived in the human stomach they bore their way into the tissues, finally entering the lymphatic vessels, where they reach maturity and in due course produce new generations of filaria to invade the general circulation. Such in brief is its life history. Man is described as its definitive host, the mosquito as its intermediate host. Still more remarkable is the sequence of events connected with the disease known as malaria. Probably no other disease in tropical countries is more destructive to life and health than this, and recent observations seem to show that its infection is brought about entirely through the mosquito. Geographical position, particular physical features of the land, dampness and other causes hitherto condemning a locality as malarious seem to be of only secondary influence. There are many places in which all the conditions for malaria seem eminently favourable and yet malaria does not exist. On the other hand, there are places which our hitherto accumulated knowledge would lead us to suppose were free from malaria, but in which malaria of a virulent type may be found prevalent. The explanation appears to be that malaria does not exist or spread unless there happen to be co-existing certain species of mosquito. It has been found also that not all mosquitoes are engaged in this diffusion of malaria—only certain species. Some of the Italian investigators limit the species of suspected insects to three. There are mosquitoes which abound in non-malarious districts and there are others which do not bite human beings. All these have to be excluded. It would appear probable that with each variety of malaria a separate species of mosquito is requisite for its diffusion. The evidence of the causal connection between malaria and the mosquito is not complete, but it is very strong. The corpuscles in the blood of malarial patients are found to contain a little pigmented body. This is the parasite. It undergoes frequent changes and development. At a certain stage it breaks up into a number of very minute particles which escape into the fluid of the blood, and here become taken up into other fresh corpuscles, then they increase in size, become pigmented and by degrees attain the appearance at which we first noticed them. And so the cycle goes on.

Now as far as the human subject is concerned we have not got much more definite information, but we can calculate their further history very approximately by analogy. Fortunately for our investigations there is such a thing as bird malaria, and the subsequent stages of the role played by the mosquito have been worked out through experiments on birds. In warm climates the blood of many birds often contains parasites strictly analogous to those characteristic of malaria. By feeding the grey mosquito on sparrows, larks and crows affected with these parasites Ross has been able to follow their subsequent development. He traced the parasites into the stomach of the mosquito. There they grew and gradually protruded as wart-like objects on the surface of the stomach. Later these burst and certain peculiar little rod-like bodies became diffused through the body and tissues of the insect. These minute rod-like bodies get to the salivary glands connected with the proboscis of the insect. Further experiment showed when mosquitoes in this stage with their glands full of these bodies bite and infect sparrows and other birds that within a few days the blood corpuscles of their blood became invaded by the malarial parasite which we referred to above. This then is apparently the life of the malarial parasite outside the human as well as the bird body. It goes through its intermediate development in the body of the mosquito. For the spread of human malaria there must be other means for the multiplication of the parasite because malaria is most prevalent where man is not. This extra corporeal condition of multiplication and development must demand more than a short cycle of from man to mosquito and from mosquito to man. The similarity of the parasites of man and bird is so great that one cannot resist the conclusion that their histories are also similar. It may be that after all malaria is chiefly a parasitic disease of insects and only an occasional and accidental visitor to man, that not all mosquitoes are capable of subserving it, that particular species of malaria parasites demand particular species of mosquitoes, and that in their unknown circumstances we have an explanation of the apparent vagaries in the distribution of the varieties of malaria. Many of the habits of mosquitoes have been diligently observed. The male mosquito is not a blood-sucker, but the female mosquito after her meal of blood conceals herself near stagnant water. At the end of about six days she quits her shelter and alighting on the surface of the water deposits her eggs thereon in a boat-shaped mass. She then dies as a rule and falls into the water alongside her eggs. The eggs float about for a time and then in due course each gives birth to a surviving larva. Later these pass into the nympha stage, and after a time float on the surface of the water. Finally the shell of the nympha cracks along the upper surface and a young mosquito emerges. When the wings are dried it flies away. In the larva stage they are very voracious and purify foul and stagnant pools. They devour everything eatable they come across, and if they get the chance they consume the dead body of their parent after it has become soft and sodden from decomposition and long immersion. An entire generation may be completed in about ten days, so that there are many generations in the course of a season and more or less transient surface pools of water may thus be utilized by the insect for breeding. In cold weather and in the adult condition mosquitoes hybernate in cellars and out-houses and under all sorts of shelter.

The poison apparatus of the mosquito is not unlike that of the snake. One of the components of the proboscis is a delicately perforated and pointed tube which is connected with the duct of the poison glands situated at the base of the head and neck. At the base of this needle-like tube is a sort of reservoir which under the influence of pressure exerted on it by the surrounding parts when the mosquito inserts its piercing apparatus and also by muscular action around the reservoir become emptied and the poison is propelled along the tube. It is evident that the more we find out about mosquitoes the more unfriendly we must feel towards them. Their natural enemy appears to be the various species of dragon flies, and it has been found in the United States that a large flight of these insects are capable of clearing localities of mosquitoes But the dragon fly attacks the pest at too late a stage of its existence. We want to destroy the larva. Fish are very valuable for this purpose especially some of the very smaller kinds. Probably the common little stickleback would be very useful for this purpose.* The draining of stagnant ponds and marshes is also an important measure. The use of kerosene recommended to be poured on the surface of the water need only be mentioned to be condemned. Whatever we do we are hardly likely to get rid of mosquitoes altogether. We may, however, by many means limit their number, and when we know exactly what varieties are the causes of human diseases we may learn by further study of their natural history to devise some method for their wholesale destruction. We know many of their bad points and there is nothing that can be said in their favour. The discoveries with regard to malaria only serve to teach us the intimate association there is even in disease between all members of the animal kingdom. We are learning more distinctly every day that the diseases which afflict mankind are not limited to man, but are common to many of the animals. Each variety of lower animal seems to have its peculiar susceptibility to parasitic diseases. Tuberculosis or consumption we know affects cattle and many other animals besides man. Glanders is common to the horse and man. Plague affects rats even more severely than it attacks man, and many other animals in a lesser degree are susceptible to its influence. In the face of the knowledge we possess showing the common susceptibility of man with the lower animals to certain diseases, it is difficult to realize the opposition which is continually being raised against the investigation of this subject by scientific men. The object of scientific experiment is the benefit of humanity and it is often for the benefit of animals themselves, and therefore on the plea of cruelty it is absurd to restrict the work of men trained for this great purpose. When the public come to learn more of what has been done and of what yet remains to be done, they will perhaps be more content to leave these matters in the hands of men of science rather than be led by the false sentiments of a few misguided enthusiasts who seem to be unable to appreciate either the methods or the advantages of scientific discovery.

As in so many departments, the ravages of pestilence and famine during the year 1897-98 are seen in the Government report on the progress of education in India issued on Saturday. As a matter of fact the report shows more of retrogression than of progress. For the year under review the total number of public and private institutions was 148,889, a decrease of 3,196 as compared with 1896-97, and a still greater diminution compared with 1895-96. The chief falling off was in primary schools, the number dropping to 100,507, the decrease occurring among both boys' and girls' schools. Assuming the children of school-going age as 15 per cent. of the total population, according to the last census the percentage of total scholars to total population of school-going age was 12·25 against 12·49 in the previous year. In the same year the total number of pupils under instruction decreased from 4,356,870 to 1,274,275, the primary schools accounting for no less than 105,342 of this deficiency. The total number of pupils under instruction in all institutions was 4,274,275; of these 454,599 were receiving instruction in English against 431,846 in 1896-97; and 584,691 were studying a classical language as compared with 571,209 in the previous year. The Hindu race are the foremost in availing themselves of educational facilities, the Mahomedans coming second, but a long way behind the former. The number of scholars in training schools for masters and mistresses fell to 6,409 from 5,667 in 1896-97. Notwithstanding the numerical decrease in the number of scholars, the expenditure on education shows an increase, amounting to Rs. 3,55,40,262, whereas in 1895-96 and 1896-97 the sums were Rs. 3,50,65,032 and Rs. 3,52,44,900, respectively. The increased outlay was distributed over all classes of education. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,77,652 more than the previous year, but the indirect expenditure was Rs. 1,82,290 less than in 1896-97, the decrease being attributed to smaller expenditure on buildings. The revenue for carrying on educational work came from provincial incomes, local and Municipal funds, from fees and miscellaneous sources, such as endowments, subscriptions, etc. The report contains a table of references showing how much the various sources have each contributed. Those from provincial, Municipal and local funds and fees all fell off, but the decrease was more than counterbalanced by a considerable rise in the income from miscellaneous sources.

THRIFT will not flourish alongside famine, plague, and war, and the consequence in India was in the past year, that there are now 112 fewer Savings Banks and 13,211 fewer depositors. There are still, however, 6,484 Government Savings Banks in the country with 755,426 accounts, which earned interest from Government last year to the tune of over thirty-two lakhs of rupees and held balances of nearly ten and three-quarter crores. In the military Savings Banks there was a decrease of two and a-quarter lakhs—all commands contributing to this result. The chief cause which led to the decrease in soldiers' accounts was the operations on the Frontier, the regimental banks being suspended when corps proceed on field service. Added to this is the projected closing of Regimental Banks, the Postal Savings Banks being erroneously considered to afford the necessary facilities for thrift. If the soldier can save money by leaving it in the pay office, when he signs his book at monthly muster he will save, but if he is wanted to carry it off himself to the Post office, he certainly will not. With that idea in his head he may start out, and he may reach the Post office, but a portion, if not the bulk, of the money he started with will have found its way into the canteen or wayside refreshment bar. Some soldiers may carry the whole, less tram-fares, but not nearly so many under the new system as under the old. The amount in military banks this year is the lowest in the past twelve years. Thrift in Bombay is represented by Rs. 2,76,71,421, the highest total of any of the provinces, Bengal coming second with Rs. 2,55,60,384.

The Presidency plague returns show an increase in the number of attacks in the past week of one hundred and 229 deaths, the figures being respectively 2,957 and 2,484 as compared with 2,857 and 2,258. Higher figures are of course recorded in Bombay City. Poona figures have gone up from nine attacks and six deaths to 37 and 30, while increases are also reported from Broach. Khandesh, Satara, Kolaba, Belgaum, Bijapur, Kolhapur, and Baroda. Diminished totals are returned from the Panch Mahals, Surat, Thana, Nasik, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Kanara, Cutch and Rewa Kantha; little change being shown in Kaira, Karachi city, or Dharwar. Nine localities show absolute immunity, whilst Ahmedabad, Kathiawar, Bhor and Savanur which were free in last returns have become infected during the week reported upon. During the week railway medical inspections resulted in 22 cases being detected, of which 16 proved fatal.

THE Imperial Light Service Steamer Ceylon Commander A. Channer R. N. sailed yesterday for Colombo.

H. M. S. LAPWING, Commander Cecil F. Lambert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on February 22nd. She had fine weather and N. W. wind during the voyage.

As stated by us in a previous issue, Mr. Basil Scott, barrister-at-law, has been appointed to act as Advocate-General at Bombay during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Basil Lang on sick leave.

MR. JAISINGBHAI BHAIBABHAI PATEL and Mr. Bhalabhai Bhaibabhai Patel, of Lincoln's Inn, have made the usual declaration, before Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee sitting in the Appeal Court, as members of the Bombay Bar.

IN consequence of the death of Sir Louis Kershaw and the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons as acting Chief Justice, Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, has been appointed from yesterday to act as a Judge of the High Court. Mr. E. B. Raikes has been appointed to act for Mr. Starling as Clerk of the Crown.

WE are requested to state that Mr. Y. Matsuo has been appointed Agent of the Yokohama Specie Bank Limited, Bombay, from to-day.

IT is now definitely arranged that the Viceroy reaches Simla on the 6th April.

VETERINARY COLONEL THOMSON, head of the Veterinary Department of India, will shortly proceed Home on eight months' leave.

A LARGE number of emigrants left Karachi on Saturday for Mombassa.

THE Calcutta share market is in an unsettled state. Owing to the official declaration of the plague, Government paper dropped one per cent., but recovered to 100 rupees nine annas.

SIR SALTER PYNE has just arrived in Calcutta. He stopped at Peshawar for some weeks, but as he failed to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement with the Amir for a fresh term of service he intends to proceed to America and will not return to Kabul.

THE Bombay Government have rejected the appeal made by the convict Mir Mahomedkhan Bahadurkhan for the commutation of the capital sentence, passed upon him, by the Honble Mr. Justice Russell, the presiding Judge at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. The prisoner was unanimously found guilty of the murders of his wife Jaina, and her aunt by the special jury who, however, recommended him for mercy. Mr. Justice Russell sentenced the prisoner to be hanged, remarking that the question of mercy rested with the Government and not with the Court, and would be considered on an appeal made by the prisoner. The appeal for mercy was forwarded by the convict through the Jail authority to the Government, who have refused to interfere with the sentence.

THE adoption of Mr. Atherley Jone's amendment at the Reform Club meeting, the "Times" remarks, is regarded by the advanced Radical section in the light of a victory, their argument being that, since the party as a whole have expressed their continued confidence in Sir William Harcourt, the resolution will in the event of future differences upon the front Opposition bench, be a powerful lever for counteracting Rosebery influences. In other quarters however, it is explained that the amendment was accepted on personal rather than party grounds, and that the action now taken leaves members absolute freedom in dealing with questions of policy that may arise in the future.

FROM the half-yearly report of the Eye and Ear Infirmary at Delhi it appears that this institution continues to do excellent work amongst the native poor of the city and the surrounding district. Ninety-nine per cent. is the proportion of cures claimed amongst eye patients, and a large number of major ear operations for the removal of diseased ossicles have been undertaken with excellent results. As a purely philanthropic institution, with no other aim than the relief of suffering humanity and dependent entirely upon voluntary support, the Delhi Eye and Ear Infirmary has a strong claim upon the assistance of all sections of the Indian public. Dr. McCulloch, the Medical Officer in charge, is doing a most praiseworthy work in thus devoting his professional skill to the healing of those too poor to help themselves and often too ignorant or insensible to show any gratitude for the benefits they receive. As in the case of nearly all institutions of this character, the Delhi Infirmary meets with little or no encouragement from Government, so that it stands all the more in need of the ready support of the general public. We think also that it might be worth the while of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals to see if the institution does not deserve more official recognition than it has yet received.

THE total mortality in Bombay from all causes for the week ended 28th February was 2,249 and the deaths recorded from plague 945, an increase of 153 in the latter and 342 in the total. The total of the corresponding week in the preceding year was 2,080, and that of plague record was 1,097.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab held a large durbar at Rawalpindi, on Monday at noon, when there was a numerous gathering of Civil and Military officers and durbarees. After the usual presentation ceremony, his Honour addressed the gentlemen present. He then called Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhoy F. Commodore, a list of whose valuable services rendered to the State, especially during the different frontier operations, was read out by the Secretary, after which he was invested with the Insignia of the Order of Companion of the Indian Empire, and presented with a gold watch and dress of honour. Sirdar Mohamed Hayad Khan, retired Sessions Judge, and Colonel Islam Khan, late commandant, Khyber Rifles, received a summons for the title of Nawab Mr. Dhanjibhoy' numerous friends in the Punjab intend giving a garden party in his honour, and to entertain him at a dinner and present him with an address.

THE 4th of May next will be the centenary of the storming of the stronghold built by the Moslem adventurers who, in the decrepitude of Indian Society had seized on the old Hindu State of Mysore. The sprightly London lady who wrote to a friend on that occasion—"I cannot decripe how delighted I am to hear we have taken Seringapatam" may not have very well known what she was taking about: nevertheless writes the *Pioneer* the fall of that place with the death of its ferocious Sultan was one of the formative events in the history of the British Empire. Nor was the importance of it confined to India, though intrigue in that country was a branch of the widespread efforts of French enmity then operating. Napoleon, in spite of the victory of Nelson in Aboukir Bay, had a strong position in Egypt, and General Malartic, Governor of Mauritius, had sent aid to Tippoo. Lord Mornington, even from the outset of his administration, regarded the East as a mere part of the vast theatre on which the Revolution was to be resisted; and the destruction of Tippoo was undertaken as a move in the mighty game. It was a risky one; and we can hardly now realise how much we owe to the steady and valorous persistence of the officer who conducted and completed the operations. The present Lord Harris proposes to celebrate the 100th anniversary at Belmont, where the family has been seated ever since the commencement of the century.

Two of the three fine paintings which during the whole of last session were temporarily hung in the Grand Committee Room at the House of Commons have been framed by direction of Mr. Akers-Douglas, and placed on the walls at either end of this apartment. These are "The Conflict between the Danes and Britons" and "The Burial of Harold." The history of these pictures is somewhat curious. Originally they adorned the walls of C. Committee Room—now an additional smoking room—and on being taken down some years ago were stowed away among some old lumber, from which, like the beautiful tapestries at the Foreign Office, they were unearthed at a later date.

IT has been decided to commission Mr. Goscombe John, A.R.A., one of the four artists recommended to the committee by the President of the Royal Academy through the Duke of Devonshire, to execute a statue of the late Duke of Devonshire, which is to be erected at a cost of 1,000 guineas, probably at the seaward end of Devonshire Place, Eastbourne. The statue, which is to be in bronze, will have a height of nine feet, and will have a granite base.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN are about to issue in monthly instalments an entirely new edition of the works of the eminent American historian, Francis Parkman. The edition, which will be complete in twelve volumes, will be illustrated with twenty-four photogravure plates executed by Goupil from historical portraits and from original drawings. The test is that of the latest issue prepared for press by the author, who carefully revised and added to several of his works, not through change of views, but in the light of new documentary evidence.

THERE was a crowded audience on Feb. 3 at the Lyceum Theatre, when Wagner's masterpiece, "Tristan and Isolde," was presented for the first time in the English language in London by the Carl Rossa Opera Company. The event appeared to be regarded as one of great interest, and there was much to commend in the interpretation of an enormously difficult musical drama.

THE audience which the King of the Belgians granted the other day to Mr. Cecil Rhodes is expected to result in the participation of the Congo State in the Trans-African railway.

REUTES Agency is informed that the report of the Newfoundland Commissioners on the fisheries and other questions, connected with the colony will be published before the end of the present month. The document will be of a voluminous character The questions pending between Great Britain and France in Newfoundland have entered upon a new plase.

THE "Time" observes that on the domestic issues raised by the measures announced in the Queen's Speech, there is little likelihood of sharp conflict between the Ministerialists and the Opposition, and still less of friction between the Liberal groups. It is at last realised that the English Party of Home Rule are no longer bound to make the smallest sacrifice for that unlucky cause, or to forego in its favour any unterest of their own. The rupture of the alliance must end in open schism. But for the moment the recognition of the changed relation has taught sobriety and moderation to those who owe allegiance to Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, while it has forced upon the Irish Nationalists the expediency of attempting to present one line against both English parties. Whoever may lead them, ultimately, the policy is to be that which Mr. Parnell prescribed and directed. Once more there is to be a section in the House absolutely independent, fighting for its own hand, and willing to serve either side for a price, but in principle hostile to both.

THE German Emperor, writes a home paper, is—if we may be allowed to say so without Majestatsbeleidigung—always on tap, and always pouring forth a sound, ice-cooled, foaming beer such as the German Michael loves. As he speaks to Germans and not to us, it is highly foolish to criticise his style as not being agreeable to our taste. Therefore, says the St. James's Gazette, let us accept this last effusion directed to the Brandenburg Provincial Diet after dinner, as being exactly the kind of thing which the guests expected in answer to the eloquent toast of Herr von Achenbach the President. Moreover the Emperor's essential meaning was thoroughly acceptable He says that Germany loves peace and will ensure it. Also that she will fight if interfered with. Mutatis mutandis, so say we. If the Emperor adorned this businesslike statement with sentiments, the flow of poetry, lakes, the fresh green wood, the enchanted moonlight, and the moral sublime, it was to Germans that he spoke.

AT a time when so much is heard of suggested conflicts between civil and military justice, and of the unwillingness of the latter to acknowledge an error, if may be well to recall the submission and apology exacted by Chief Justice Willes in 1746 from a court martial, comprising some of the first officers in the Navy, who had been misled into passing censure on his judicial conduct and repudiating the authority of his Court. Signed by all the members of the Court martial, this submission was received and read in open Court and published the next day in the Gazette, and was entered on the records of the Court as a memorial, said the Chief Justice to the present and future ages that whosoever set themselves up in opposition to the law, or think themselves above the law, will in the end find themselves mistaken; for we may with great propriety say (of the law as of truth), magna est et praevalebit—sentiments which may be commended to our neighbours across the Channel.

DR. GATLING, the inventor of the cast steel gun which recently burst when under trial by the United States military experts ascribes the failure to a fault of manufacture, by which the breech was stronger than it should have been as compared with the rest of the gun. Unfortunately the failure has confirmed the existing prejudice against cast ordnance.

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY DISCUSSION ON AFFAIRS IN UGANDA.

WASTE OF MONEY AND BLOOD.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir Charles Dilke moved to reduce the vote for Uganda and Central East Africa, in view of the unsatisfactory position of affairs in Uganda.

Sir Edward Grey asked for an explanation of the waste of money and bloodshed.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply, said there was no cause for anxiety as to the present position in Uganda, as the country had largely set led down.

The object of Major Martyr's expedition, he explained, was to explore the country and plant posts on the right bank of the Nile to connect Uganda with the Soudan, and ultimately to join hands with General Kitchener.

The motion for a reduction of the vote was rejected by 185 votes to 66.

RUSSIAN OBJECTION TO THE NEWCHWANG RAILWAY LOAN.

ALLEGED BREACH OF FAITH.

The "Times" Peking correspondent telegraphs that the Russian Minister has protested to the Tsung-li-Yamen against the extension of the terms of the Newchwang Railway loan, recently subscribed in London, as conflicting with the Russo-Chinese agreement, and charges the Tsung-li-Yamen with a breach of faith.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE NEW DIRECTOR OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAYS.

FEB. 27.

Chang-Yi, a notorious anti-foreign reactionary, is gaining control of the Northern Chinese Railways, having ousted the trusted director Hu-Yufen, and is jeopardizing British capital invested therein.

Sir Claude Macdonald's protests to the Tsung-li-Yamen are being ignored.

GERMANS ASSAULTED IN CHINA.

Several Germans have been insulted and assaulted in Tientsin and were obliged to escape by the byways.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF MR. KIPLING.

Mr. Kipling is suffering from double pneumonia and the only chance of his recovery is his personal tenacity to life.

HOW IT WAS CONTRACTED.

THE WORLD CANNOT SPARE RUDYARD KIPLING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB 28.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires :—The seeds of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's illness were sown by a chill contracted while waiting at New York docks, submitting his baggage to the Customs during rosty weather. In spite of the chill, he laughingly disregarded all warnings regarding the treacherous climate and the prevalence of onest diseases and continued to show utter recklessness in his manner of clothing, sometimes wearing a fur coat in heated rooms and at other times walking out in the nigh t air in evening dress.

The progress of the disease was hastened by the worry of an impending law suit with his brother-in-law and anxiety for the condition of his children. His favourite, Josephine, is sick of low fever, and occupied a room adjoining her father's. She has since improved, but the condition of Mr. Kipling himself was reported on Saturday to be critical, though the physicians believed that if he survived Sunday he would live. He has throughout maintained a cheerful and resolute confidence.

On one occasion he inquired regarding the belated Atlantic liners and, hearing that the Bulgaria was safe, brightened and smiled pleasantly, and declared : "I don't want to die. I shall fight and win." He took rest quietly, appreciating every attention.

Saturday proved a bad night for the invalid. The inflamation spread from the right lung to the left intermittent delirium supervened, and the confident demeanour of the physicians changed. Oxygen was being constantly requisitioned to assist respiration. The patient's wife, who was very care-worn, and was also continually weeping, was persuaded to leave the bedside. Dr. Janeway, a leading New York physician, and Dr. Theodore Dunham, the husband of Mrs. Kipling's sister, watch night and day, and were growing exceedingly apprehensive, but permitted a few chosen friends in the bed chamber, including Mr. W. Seane Howells, the eminent novelist, Mr Tesla, the electrician, and Mr. McClure, the publisher.

There are unprecedented crowds of callers and inquirers and a throng outside the hotel eager for every scrap of news. The sympathy of the Americans is universal. It is said that the illness of no foreigner ever aroused such interest among the public and in the press. The "New York Herald" says that the world cannot spare Rudyard Kipling. Some even offend by the presistence of their enquiries. One yellow" press artist dogged Mr. Kipling's children and nurses with a camera and forced them to return home. Last night's midnight bulletins show the patient to be very low ; he was then unconscious and his condition critical. It is hard to over-emphasise the anxiety which his illness is causing at home not only among literary people but in club and business circles. The people seem to regard him less as an author than as a recognised public man and leader of opinion. The illness of few crowned heads of Europe could arouse similar excitement.

A SIKH SEPOY AMOK IN BURMA.

KILLS A SURVEYOR AND A COMRADE.

RANGOON, FEB. 27.

A telegram from Lashio gives a few details of the tragedy there. It appears that a Sikh military policeman, who was out escorting an assistant surveyor, named Peychers, murdered the latter by shooting him in the back while he was engaged on some survey operations. The murderer shot dead another sepoy, who attempted to disarm him, and also attempted to shoot his havildar, but fortunately failed. He was then disarmed and is now in custody. It is said that the assistant surveyor abused the man, who, it is supposed, went away and took ganja and then shot Mr. Peychers. It is interesting to note that this is the first case in Burma in which a military policeman on escort duty has been guilty of such a serious offence.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

PROPOSAL TO TAX BICYCLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA FEB.

A special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta was held in the Town Hall, yestesday afternoon, Mr. Bright Municipal Chairman, presiding. The chairman laid before the Commissioner the draft Budget of the income and expenditnre of the Municipality for the official year 1899-1900 and proposed that it be refered to a general committee for consideration. In moving this resolution the chairman said he did so with compunction, because he was the first chairman for many years who had proposed an increase in the rates. The rates had stood as now since 1889, but since hat year the Municipality had contracted loans to the extent of one and a-half crores of rupees, and nterest and sink ing fund charges had to be met. For the last three years, previous to the present one, the actual expendi-ture had always exceeded the actual income. That sort of thing could not go on indefinitely, and the time had now come when one per cent. increase in the rates was necessary. An increase of one per cent. would mean an additional income of about two lakhs per annum. During the past four years they had spent no less than 67 lakhs on the permanent improvement of the town. He had been thinking of means and ways to increase the income of the Municipality. There was the fire-brigade, for instance, which cost them Rs. 23,000 per annum. They had the power to levy rates to recoup this sum. Bicycles had come prominently to the front in Calcutta, and necessitated higher qualities of roads than Calcutta had hitherto seen. He believed that cycles could be taxed as 'carts," and a revenue derived from that source. Cycles were taxed in Bombay and Madras, and there was no reason why they should not be taxed here. Some years ago the Municipality used to levy a tax on hawkers, and this used to yield about Rs. 10,000 per annum ; then there was the new market, which was capable of yielding a larger revenue than was the case at present. They now had a large supply of unfi ltered water, and by connecting this supply to houses, the services of a number of mehtars could be dispensed with. This water-supply could also be used for watering the roads from hydrants, and thus curtail the labour of bhisties and water-carts. Coming to the official year, there seemed to be an opening in anything but a hopeful manner. Plague was in our midst, and large sums would have to be spent to keep the town in a sanitary condition. He could not say what that expenditure would amount to, but Rs. 1,50,000 had been provided in the Budgt to meet it.

Babu Kally Nath Mitter, in seconding the chairman's proposal, said that if possible the deficit should be met by reductions in the establishment charges. The proposal to refer the draft Budget to a General Committee was then put to the meeting, and was carried unanimously.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

RAILWAY POLICY AND COMPETITIONS.

CAWNPORE *vs.* BOMBAY MILLS.

LUCKNOW, FEB. 27.

The annual meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce was held, this evening.

Mr. McRobert, president, in moving the adoption of the report, strongly complained of the refusal of the Government of India to allow the terminal tax levied at Cawnpore to apply to piece-goods, on the plea that under the declared policy of Government no local taxation could be imposed on articles imported by sea subject to Customs duty. It was inconsistent with the permission given to the great majority of municipalities to levy octroi on piece-goods and other sea-imported articles. Unless a radical change was made in the whole system of local taxation, the continuance of a special embargo in the case of Cawnpore would be absurd. The exemption of piece-goods was equivalent to a bounty on outside and foreign produce as protecting them against the Cawnpore Mills.

It was gratifying that after many delays the construction of the Daltongunge Branch of the East Indian Grand Chord had been commenced. This branch should certainly not stop there. It must go on to Sini, which long before then would be in direct communication with Calcutta. They would then have Calcutta and its exporters competing with them for Daltongunge. Running powers are being given to the Oudh and Rohilkand over the Grand Chord and the Sone Bridge at Dehree. They would have a separate line from Gaghal Serai to Calcutta independent of the East India, and this competition would bring down freights. The completion of the broad-gauge system from Calcutta to Karachi must be made by filling up existing gaps between Katni and Karachi ; but there was a danger that unless strong representations were promptly made to Government, that some of the missing links would be filled by metre-gauge. They had no desire to block the natural aspiration of the metre gauge advocates. Indeed, their ambition was to be identified with the scheme to enable the North-Western and Indian Midland Railways to join hands via Jodhpore. That being accomplished, they would be ready to further any project to connect Cawnpore and the Rajputana-Malwa with the metre-gauge system.

The Chairman proceeded to strongly complain of the rules formed by the Secretary of State regarding the purchase of stores, describing them asunfair to the Indian manufacturer, and resolving itself into a bounty on English imports. He expressed approval of the prospective steps for establishing fixity of Exchange, and prophesied an era of great commercial prosperity. He showed that the Cawnpore cotton mills were very prosperous, paying last year an average of 15 per cent while the Calcutta and Bombay mills were making no headway.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 27.

The P and O Company's steamer Rome, arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 27.

The P and O Company's steamer Himalaya, arrived here from Colombo, yesterday morning.

The P and O Company's steamer Malta, arrived here from Colombo, yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monro, left her for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur 2 27-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 1-8
Bar Silver	27 3-8

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE JANUARY TRADE RETURNS.

AMERICA AND HIR POSSESSIONS.

LONDON, FEB.

THE returns relating to the foreign trade of the country for the first month of 1899 have, as was to be expected, an apparently more healthy appearance than the January figures have presented since 1896. The declared value of the imports, £41,216,606, has continued to increase, but on the other hand, the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, £20,347,234, instead of showing a continuous decline like the figures for the corresponding month in the two previous years, now seem to show a more or less substantial increase. The increase in the imports is £1,287,315, and the increase in the exports of British and Irish productions is given as £1,115,830. The value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial marchandise, £5,120,260, also shows an increase of £437,599 following an increase of £527 676 in January last year and a decrease of upwards of of £628,000 in January, 1897. It may be pointed however, that the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures still fall short of the amount declared for January, 1896, by nearly a million sterling. Moreover, the increase, even as against January of the last two years, is partly illusory, as the value of new ships exported is now for the first time included in the total, and this item alone is £545,190 ; so that if we assume that exports of this nature of about equal value were made in January last year, the actual increase will be reduced to £570 000 in round figures, an amount which barely exceeds the decrease for January, 1898, as against January 1897. Bearing in mind the upward movement of prices shown by Mr. Sauerbeck's index numbers, this recovery cannot be regarded as very marked.

Turning to the classfications of imports, it appears that the increase in the declared value of the inward merchandise movement is more than accounted for under the head of raw materials for textile manufactures, and in this group the increase in the value of the raw cotton imported is much greater than the total shown either by textile materials alone or by all classes of merchandise in the aggregate. There were, in fact, considerable decreases in the values of the imports of jute and of wool and a falling off in the value of the flax imported, hemp, silk, and mohair, on the other hand, respectively showing increases. There was also an increase of nearly a million sterling in the value of the imports of duty-free articles of food and drink, mainly accounted for by the imports of maize, barley, cats, butter, eggs, frozen mutton, and other provisions, the value of the wheat imports showing a decrease, which was, however, due entirely to lower prices, as the quantity imported was considerably larger than in January last year. The imports of metals also show a substantial increase in value, mainly accounted for by the imports of lead, copper, iron, and steel in the pig and unwrought form, and zinc. There was also, again, an increase in the imports of manufactured articles, noticeably cotton fabrics, machinery, silk goods, and watches, the imports of woollen and worsted goods, on the other hand, showing decreases. There was a conspicuous decrease in the value of the imports of raw materials for various manufactures, rubber, hides, manures (especially nitrates), and resin having been taken to a diminished extent compared with last year. The imports of dutiable articles of food and drink, especially tea, coffee, cocoa, currants, raisins, wine, and spirits, show decreases amounting in the aggregate to upwards of £650,000. There are also decreases under the heads of chemicals, dyestuff, and miscellaneous articles, noticeably seeds, and in the declared value of the living animals imported. As regards some of the articles showing decreases, however, noticeably raw materials for sundry manufactures, it must be remarked that the imports in January last year, with which comparison is made, were exceptionally heavy.

Leaving the new item of ships out of account, for the reason already mentioned, the principal increase in the export list occurs under the head of machinery and mill work, and in regard to this we must call to mind that in January last year the exports were still being very adversely affected by the dispute in the engineering trades. The value of the raw materials (of British and Irish production) exported shows an increase of upwards of a quarter of a million sterling, representing coal almost exclusively. Small increases are shown in the value of articles of food and drink—chiefly beer, pickles, and spirits—exported, and in that of the exports of apparel and miscellaneous articles. A small decrease is shown under the heads of yarns and textile fabrics, the increases in the exports of cotton, jute linen, and worsted piece goods and carpets having been more than counterbalanced by decreases in the exports of cotton, linen, woolen, and worsted yarns and silk fabrics. A further striking decrease in the exports of iron has been largely compensated for by a considerable increase in the value of the telegraphic wires and apparatus and the copper exported, the total value under the head of metals and manufactures therefrom—expecting machinery and mill work, of course—showing only a small decrease. A decrease in the value of the chemicals exported is also shown. Practically the apparent improvement in the export trade in British and Irish productions and manufactures during January resolves itself into increased exports of coals, machinery, and mill work merely.

The text of the new tariff for Porto Rico, which came into effect on the first instant, with the regulations for the guidance of the Custom officials, has been published in some of the New York papers in full. The port of San Juan has been designated as the chief Customs port and Ponce and Mayaguez as sub-ports. Every collector stationed at a sub-port will make weekly reports to the collector at San Juan of all transactions, with copies of all entries of merchandise duly certified. Any questions arising at any sub-port will be referred to the collector at San Juan for decision from which they shall be no appeal, except in such cases as he may refer for decision to the Secretary of War. As regards the regulations affecting navigation, Porto Rico practically becomes part of the coast-line of the United States, with cargo and passengers between the United States The following are the regulations on this point:—"Trade between ports of the United States and all ports or places in Porto Rico and trade between ports or places in Porto Rico shall be carried on in registered vessels of the United States and in no others. (a) Any merchandise transported in violation of this regulation shall be subject to forfeiture. (b) For every passenger transported and landed in violation of this regulation the transporting vessel shall be subject to a penalty of dol200. (c) This regulation shall not be construed to forbid the sailing of other than registered vessels of the United States and yorts or places in Porto Zico or between port or places in PortoRico provided that none are landed, but are destined for some foreign port or place. (d) This regulation shall not be construed to authorise, any lower customs charges or tariff charges on the cargoes of American vessels entering from the United States then are paid on the cargoes of foreign vessels entering from foreign ports." Differential tonnag dues are imposed as will be seen from the following regulations:—"On entry of a vessel from a port or place not in Porto Rico or not in the United States, 20 cents per net ton. On the entry of a vessel from a port or place not in Port Rico or not in the United States, lading or discharging cargo which is less than the net tonnage of the vessel dues of dol 1 per thousand kilograms may be imposed at the option of the master or consignor or consignee of the cargo, in lieu of the tonnage tax above prescribed. On entry of a vessel only to discharge or take on board passengers and their baggage the tonnage tax above prescribed shall not be imposed. The following shall be exempt from tonnage dues :—A vessel belonging to or employed in the service of the Government of the United States. A vessel of a foreign Government not engaged in trade. A vessel in distress. A yacht belonging to an organised yacht club of the United States or of a foreign nation which imposes no tonnage or equivalent taxes on American yachts. A vessel engaged in trade between the United States and Porto Rico. A vessel engaged in the coasting trade of Porto Rico. The tonnage of a vessel shall be the net or register tonnage expressed in her national certificates of registry.

The following summary of the general conditions as regards the new duties and their application is given by the Washington correspondent of the New York "Commerical Bulletin" :—"The new rates are somewhat lower than the rates on imports into Cuba, out of deference to the representations of merchants in Porto Rico that they could not at once be subjected to high duties on all the articles which they have heretofore imported from Spain free of duty without suffering great inconveniences and losses as the consequence. The new tariff is uniform against the products of all nations, including the United States but the rates are as adjusted as to make them low on the necessaries of life and agricultural and manufacturing machinery which are likely to build up the industries of the island. It is anticipated that most of these articles will be imported from the United States, when the natural advantages which they enjoy from geographical position are not offset by discriminating duties such as were levied by Spanish Government upon the products of other countries. Copies of the tariff are being rapidly distributed from the Treasury Department and will be in the hands of the officials in Porto Rico before it goes into effect. The schedules, although somewhat lower than those for Cuba, follow substantially the same classification and arrangement."

The hasty way in which important changes as regards taxation are made in the Brazilian Budgets is adversely commented on by the "Rio News" as causing serious prejudice in business, and as likely to prove disappointing from a financial point of view. at present, it is stated, confussion and protest is being heard of from every side. The new measure for collecting 10 per cent of the import duties in gold is not only increasing the duties by 25 to 30 per cent, at the present rates of exchange, but is imposing burdens and complications on businessmen which the Government should be the first to avoid. "It is customary here," remarks the Rio de Janeiro paper, "for the Government to issue regulations for the execution of a new law, and yet these new tariff provisions have gone in to effect without them. This is leading to general confussion for no one seems to know just how to apply them. In one State the Custom-house is even levying the proportional gold rate on local charges such as those for warehouse and labourers. All this manifestly unjust and prejudicial. But perhaps the worst feature is that of retractive application, the Government deciding to apply the now consumption taxes to stocks on hand. These taxes provide for payment by means of adhesive stamps attached to the articles in question, the work of overhauling stocks and stamping the articles is simply appalling and we are not surprised at the protest coming in from every side. Such a requirement is not only vexatious, but it is unjust and expensive. In some cases it means the application of the tax to articles which have already paid one tax—or taxation upon taxation. An in all cases it means the employment of much time, and no inconsiderable loss in the breaking of packages, destruction of labels, &c. Stamps are to be applied before the stamps are even printed, and the alternative of using old stamps in one case, that of the tax on cigars, leads to the absurdity of more than covering the article with stamps of a smaller denomination. All these complications show the error and injustice of passing revenue bills hastily and without due consideration. In many cases harm is done because of unexpected or unforeseen interpretations of the law, such as was the case some years ago when it was attempted to do away with the fractionat parts of a hundred reis in revenue computations. The provision was in reality applied to the rate instead of the aggregates, thus causing in some cases an unexpected and heavy increase in taxation. If the revenue laws are to be passed in this way, then power should be given to the Supreme Court, or some other federal court, to decide upon the intention of the law, to protect the people against the unjust application of its provisions, and to prevent unwarranted interpretations. Business is in a very precarious situation at the present moment, and unless the Government is carefull we shall have a crisis immeasurably greater than anything thus far experienced. The import trade in particular is suffering severely, not only because of these restrictions, but because of the general state of distress throughout the country. It will take very little at this juncture to compel many importers to close their doors. The average ligislator does not appreciate the difficulties which these business house are encountaing not only only the difficulties in effecting sales, but in collecting accounts, and it should be the duty of the Excutive to rapair the harm which they are ignorantly doing. No matter what the ambition of some may be in the sense of deloping national industries, the country is still principally dependent upon commerce for its needs, and commerce, therefore, merits every consideration."

No wonder cabs crawl empty along the street in London Ninety-five millions four hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and eighty-seven passengers travelled in the omnibuses of the London General Company in the period of six months ended December 31 last, as against 86,158,536, in the same half-year of 1897. This meant an increase of £49,546 in the money taken from passengers. The company also took a little more from advertisements and about an equal sum less from the sale of manure. But it needed its big increase in traffic receipts; for its expenses were up by £48,832, caused largely by the increased price of provender and bedding: in the second half of 1896 the average cost of feeding and bedding each stud of horses was £121. in 1897 £125, but in 1898 £131. Most other expenses were up likewise, drivers and conductors' wages having risen from £138 337to £150,720. The company has maintained its eight per cent. dividend, and distributes, besides, a bonus of £1 5s. per cent, carrying forward £17,753 as against £14,309 in June, and placing another £10,000 to general reserve fund

At Wolverhampton the other day a case of some interest came before the stipendiary. On December 14 last an assistant of Mr. Allwood, Inspector of Foods and Drugs, was instructed to visit the Midland Stores of Messrs. Pearks, Gunston and Tee, Limited, and make certain purchases, including 3lb of coffee at 1s. 2d. per pound. Nothing was said at the time of the sale that the latter article was not coffee, but on opening the parcel Mr. All wood found that the bagwhich contained the article before the following statement : "This is sold as a mixture of coffee and chicory." He informed the person who made up the parcel that the coffee had been bought for analytical purpoes, and it was then divided into three parts, one being subsequently submitted to the public analyst. He had since received a report from the analyst, which stated that the article asked for was a mixture of coffee and chicory, and that it contained 74 per cent of the latter. He chicory as coffee was asked for and represented to have been supplied. The defence fell back upon a technical point. According to Section 14 of the Act the person purchasing any article with the intention of submitting the same to analysis shall, after the purchase has been completed forthwith notify the seller or his agent selling the article of his intention to have the same analysed by the public analyst." As neither Mr. All wood nor his assistant had complied with this provision the magistrate dismissed the case, It would have been more satisfactory of course if the real issue had been tried ; for it would seem that under ordinary circumstances the notification on the bag should have been adequate.

MADAME KŒNIG'S CONCERT.

THE Town Hall was filled to overflowing last evening, to hear a concert far above the average. The audience was enthusiastic, as it well might be. An excellent programme was provided, amongst those contributing being Lady Saadhurst, Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, Mrs. Branson, Mrs. Stanley Smith, Madame Kœnig, Madame Schultz, Mrs. Fendall, Miss Koenig, Mr and Mrs. Seymour Dove, Captain Berkeley Levett, Mr. J. W. Muir Mackenzie, Mr. Basil Scott and Mr. Medley. An extended report of the proceedings will appear in our next.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.

SAINT THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by the Rev. C. M. Barham.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Evening prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Litany and Matins.

THE INDIAN POLO ASSOCIATION.

THE HEIGHT OF PONIES.

THE annual meeting of the Indian Polo Association was held at Meerut on Friday morning last General Sir Penn Symons, C. B. presiding. There were present representatives from the following Clubs : Viceroy's Body Guard Polo Club, Captain Grimston ; Umballa and 16th Lancers Polo Club, Mr. Tuson ; Mhow Polo Club, Mr. Lee ; Sialkote Polo Club. Mr. Gillson : Lucknow Polo Club Mr. Young ; Bangalore Polo Club, Major Hoare ; Jubbulpore Polo Club, Captain Rotton ; Mian Mir Polo Club, Colonel Muir ; Kirkee Polo Club, Captain Phear ; Rawal Pindi Polo Club, Mr. Lloyd ; 4th Dragoon Guards Polo Club, Mr. Lloyd ; 5th Dragoon Guards Polo Club, Captain Eustace ; 4th Hussars' Polo Club, Major Hoare ; 9th Lancers and Muttra Polo Club, Major Little ; 11th Hussars Polo Club, Captain Pitman ; 20th Hussars Polo Club, Mr. Lee ; Royal Fusiliers' Polo Club, Mr. Carr ; 2nd Bengal Lancers' Polo Club, Captain Cromelin ; 4th Bengal Cavalry Polo Club, Captain Stainforth ; 18th Bengal Cavalry Polo Club, Captain Clarke ; 17th Bengal Cavalry Polo Club, Colonel Muir ; Central India Horse Polo Club, Major Colin Campbell ; and several others interested in polo.

Colonel Muir, Honorary Secretary, presented the accounts which were passed. As Colonel Babington is going home, Major Sherston, D. S. O., was elected to take his place on the committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. Cecil Grey will continue to represent the Western India side.

It was proposed by Major Sherston and seconded by Colonel Muir : That an annual subscription of Rs. 10 be paid to the Indian Polo Association by each Club in India, which is a member of the Association. A copy of the Calendar to be sent yearly to all members subscribing free of charge.

Major Hoare proposed that this annual subscription be raised to Rs. 50, and that local Clubs have the right to appeal to the I. P. A. for small help towards the keep of their grounds, &c. He considered Rs. 10 an absurdly small subscription. Mr. Winston Churchill said at present many small Clubs that do not even play are represented. Were the subscription raised to Rs. 50 these bogus clubs would cease to have this power.

An annual subscription of Rs. 100 was now proposed, put to the vote and carried.

General Sir Penn Symons, C. B., said the proposal would be put before next year's meeting.

The following additions and alterations to rules of the Regulations of Tournament, etc., were put to the vote and carried.

(a)—At the end of para. 24 add "All ponies whether measured under C. T. C. and W. I. T. C. Rules 13 2 1-4 or under must pay the I. P. A. registration fee before being allowed to play in a Tournament."

(b)—The first lines of note after para. 24 to run as follows :—

Note—"Forms for registry with instructions to enable, etc."

Rule 22, page 23. Proposed by Captain Burnett and seconded by Captain Purefoy that the ball be not hit off before the Umpire signals by blowing his whistle.

Not carried—found no support.

Proposed by Captain De Lisle and seconded by General Sir Bindon Blood that Umpires in Tournaments (and at Station Polo) be held responsible that no player should play except in a suitable headdress to protect the wearer from accidents.—Carried.

Proposed by Captain De Lisle and seconded by General Sir Bindon Blood that in Rule 5, page 35 the words "whenever possible" be omitted.—Not carried.

Proposed by Major Hoare and seconded by Captain De Lisle that Rule 23 and 24, page 23 be cancelled and that the Hurlingham Rule 14 be adopted.

After discussion it was decided to postpone this question till next year as there has been a change in the Hurlingham Rules, with regard to this subject since last year.

Major Little with regard to Rule 18 proposed that it should be amended to "should the game continue for half time without a goal or subsidiary' being obtained &c.—Carried—to be brought up again next year as a proposal.

The Honorary Secretary stated that he had written to both the Calcutta and Western India Turf Clubs with a view to obtaining the services of their official measurers to measure and grant certificates for polo as far as possible under existing conditions, but that the Western India Turf Club could not consent, for they derive a great source of income from the measuring of Arabs in Bombay, and that any arrangement for the measuring of polo ponies alone would greatly reduce their income ; so much so that they did not see their way to doing it. No answer had as yet been received from the Calcutta Turf Club, but even if they did consent the refusal of the Western India Turf Club was sufficient to make this proposal fall through.

Proposed by Major Sherston and seconded by Major Little that the present system should be abolished, and that nothing but racing certificates in future be accepted ; that official measurers go round to the several stations many times a year and in this way alone could uniformity by obtained. Of the ponies playing in the present tournament not one-tenth would pass under the standard. The present system is therefore evidently unsuitable. Whether the height of ponies is raised or not the one thing to be aimed at is uniformity in the system of measuring.

Mr. Winston Churchill said:—This system will subject polo ponies to the same rigorous preparation that the poor racing ponies are suffering from at present, and the wretched polo ponies will have to be walked about with sacks on their backs and be drugged like the racing ponies. Far from increasing this evil we should try to reduce it.

Major Sherston : The Calcutta Turf Club is at present taking steps to prevent these practices.

Mr. W. Churchill : What guarantee have we of this ? Besides in some cases the polo clubs are far from the railway.

Major Sherston : There will be two official measurers paid to go to all such places.

Mr. Churchill : Will two official measurers be sufficient to go all over India ? However much you pay a man he cannot possibly be in two places at once—(laughter)

Major Hoare : How are official measurers ever going to do all the work ? There are frequently several tournaments going on at practically the same time. Two will not be enough.

Major Turner : These ponies measured so wonderfully big are measured by men of principle but when they get together they leave the responsibility on each other. If one single man was responsible and had to put his name to it, this scandal would cease.

Major Little : In future no one would buy a pony not measured. Two thirds of the ponies bought would be already measured as soon as they were landed.

Colonel Muir : There are two things that must be decided (1) How ponies are to be measured ; (2) what is to be the height ?

General Sir Penn Symons : If Major Sherston's proposal is accepted before deciding the height, we should have to send the proposal round to all the Clubs, and await their answer.

Major Little : What is the good of our assembling here if we cannot settle these matters without sending round to all the clubs in the country ? Where will you ever get a more representative assembly ?

Captain Pitman : Would this proposal concern all tournaments ?

Major Sherston : Local committees would be formed for local tournaments. The measuring only to count for that tournament.

Captain Pitman : The difficulty will then arise as to what constitutes a local tournament.

Major Liddedale : I propose that the measuring of ponies be entirely abolished. The matter would then rectify itself, and I think you would find no one would play ponies over 14-2. To take extremes, if a man were to play a 16 hand horse the length of his stride would make it quite unmanageable. The length of the polo ground will also be found too short.

Seconded by Lord Charles Bentinck. Not carried.

Major Hoare : Why not leave things as they stand ? Although some are playing 13-2 and other 14-2 ponies, things are going on well as they are. Why change them ? (Hear, hear). Why search for a another scheme when the present one is working very well indeed ? (Hear, hear).

General Sir Penn Symons : "I have heard a great deal about the question, and a great many men are of the opinion that it is better to let sleeping dogs lie. No change we can introduce will improve the present state of polo.

Major Little : I do not see how you can say that the present system is satisfactory. Major Hoare himself says that some are playing ponies 13-2 and others 14-2. The team riding the smaller ponies will always be greatly handicapped.

Major Sherston : In my opinion the present system is utterly unsatisfactory. I have seen a great deal of it during my five years as Secretary of the Indian Polo Association.

Major Sherston's proposal was put to the vote and negatived by 15 to 9.

Proposed by General Sir P. Symons and seconded by Major Campbell that the authorised height of ponies be raised from 13 hands 3 inches to 14 hands 1 inch.

Put to the vote. Not a single vote in the room Honorary Secretary had two votes for it by proxy.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Grant Medical College was held yesterday afternoon in the Hall of the Framje Petit Laboratory His Excellency Lord Sandhurst presiding A large number of European and Native ladies and gentlemen attended the medical profession being predominat.

Dr W K Hatch Principal of the College opened the proceeding by reading the annual reports At the outset a short history of the origin of the institution an of its course since its foundation was given. Reference was then made to the change that had taken place in the college staff during the year under report. The highest number on the all trthe date of last report was 290 which was however. increased to 404 by admission of 114 students during the year. Of the total of 404. 37 having completed the college course went for the final examination for the degree of L M & S four left the College without assigning any reason 10 went to England for diplomas one died of plague. The number was remaining on the College roll was therefore, 352 males and females, of whom 84 were Christians, 151 Hindus 119 Parsees 13 Mahomedans and 5 Jews. Dr Hack then went on to say that the study of bacteriology was only of recent date and its interest and its future development promised to increase to ultimited dimensions Just now Bombay was again labouring in the grip of the plague when bacteriologists like vultures swooped down on it from all parts of the world in their eagerness to study this disease and its treatment. What better of opportunity could be take of calling the special attention of the students to sanitation, bacteriology, and preventive medicine, All of which though closely related to each other afforded occupation and opportunity for study and research which could hardly be equalled in any other branch of their profession. So for it was true they had not obtained all that was hoped for as regarded the prevention and treatment of plague at the hands of bacteriologists, but this science would before long make further advances in particular directions. The discovery of the tubercale bacillus by Professor Kurh had revolution ised their views of tuberculee pathology and their treatment by tuberculin. On which such hopes were raised, had not realised their expectations. Still the injection of the fluid was an valuable diagnostic agent, which should be available in a largicity like Bombay. He happened to know it was not procurable ; and therefore the establishment of bacterio logists in Bombay and on this ground alone in connection with this college and hospital was certainly a great desid eratum. While a regular crusad was being made his year in England at the instance of Mr Malcolm Morris the able editor of the Practitioner against the tubercular disease and particularly against its cansation by the milk of the disease cows and their sputa of phthisical individual. It was important to know that since the arrival of the plague the mortality from this affection had risen consider alarmingly amongst the poor. Of late the type of tetanus had been so severe that recovery had been an exceptional event. The hypadermic injection of the tetanus en itox in having given them better results than the older methods of treatment, he considered it justifiable to assede to the request of Professor Wright to try injection of antitoxic serum prepared by Dr Roux of Paris into the brain of three patients who were admitted just when the disease was most virulent The object of this injection which was done under chloro form and with antiseptic precautions was to neutralize the virulent poison produced by the bacilli. This toxin had a strong affinity for the cells of the brain and if done sufficiently early the injection might prevent possibly this poison from becoming fixed in the nerve cells, The three patients all died, no better and no worse than their predecessors treated in the usual way with chloral and bromide of possasium. A case successfully treated in England might be quoted against this, but it was evident that further researches in this line of treatment must be made and they might then hope to cope with this terrible disease more satisfactorily. Much had to be done in this department and what he had said had been with the hope that the Government of this Presidency might see its way to furnish them with the required bacteriological department on a small scale at all events until the new Institute of Research had arisen in India equipped in such a manner as to put them on equality with the great countries of Europe and America in this particular request.

Scholarship and prizes having been distributed to the successful students,

His Excellency the Governor in addressing the meeting said :—Ladies and gentlemen, and students of the Grant Medical College,—Colonel Hatch has directed me to say a few words to this assembly, and as Colonel Hatch is the head of the Medical School I cannot presume to disobey him. (Laughter and hear hear.) I find myself very much at home in making a short speech in regard to the hospital and its students, I ought by this time to find myself at home in giving prizes because as far as my experience of four years goes that is the principle in which way the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay takes his recreation Largter) But before I came out here I had been engaged as the Princial Manager of one of the large hospital in London with a school which for fame. I believe is second to none in London (applause) and so you will truely understand me when I day that I looked forward for several days to the gathering to be held to thes afternoon Their is one note that has touched my heart in Colonel Hatch address it was the usual request that those who had to do with hospitals and charities were always making eques for more funds for some particularly desirable object. In England I know we especially fortunate in one particular and it is this that if you have a good institution in which the public believe as to its management and as to the intentions of its mana ers you ca never appeal to them for funds in Vian I have had thou sand and thousands of pounds passing through my hands in connection with the middlesex Hospital with which I had to 'co. But here again as in other things ina the City of Bobay, m although now and then we receive most magnificent donations for certain object here and there we have not got as yet a system of voluntary contribution on any scale, whether any system such as that will in in course of time prevail I can not say. But still I should be glad to see the the older pupils of this Medical School, who no doubt are in good practice and deservedly in good practice in the City of Bombay organise or assist to organise with a view to getting funds not only for the improvement of the school itself, but also for the furtherance of medical science. You have mentioned that the Governor of the day, Sir Robert Grant, showed marvellous forethought when he conceived the idea of this Medical School and if he be with us to-day which is impossible owing to the length of time, it would be gratifying to him to know that whereas in the first year there were twelve students in the school this year there has been as many as 404. And while it is true as Colonel Hatch said that this is the first opportunity that he has had of addressing me at an annual meeting, it is by no means for the first time I have been to the school or the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital. The question of funds that I touch just now leads me to another remark in the address of your Principal which was in regard to the quarters of the military students ; for to enable students to put the whole of their energy into their work they require healthy dwellings and I am hear Mr. Principal that two or three of your young man have suffered to much in health to especially to know that one or two of them are at present suffering from plague which is unfortunately still prevalent amongst us. The work that has been done by many in conection with the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital and by the members and student in taking their part for the relief of distress in regard to plague has mixited prise and commendation of all ; and it as especially a fact to notice that in undertaking that campaign one or two have fallen victims to the disease. You remarked just now that your efforts for Gymkhana were somewhat circumscribed many to the fact of want of space at your command. I am afraid that is a difficulty which meets us no less in crowded London than it does in Bombay. But I am glad to hear from your report that you and your colegues have done your but to met the difficulty. We were able after a good deal of opposition to make a lawn tennis court within the compound in the Middlesex Hospital. The idea at first was looked at with much disfavourby the older medical authorities as they said the youngmen did not come there to learn medicine. My reply to them was very simple, and it was that if with moderation they can become good tennis players they will be much more hearly and by such exercise will oecome good learner and teachers. (Cheers

Dr. Masina—(Cheers) for the first time had become a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (renewed cheers) and I trust that the successful path that has been trodden by him would in future be followed by many of the students. You suggested, Mr. Principal that perhaps it might suggest itself to some of the generous donors in Bombay and as I said before many great and generous gifts have been given to Bombay by its citizens, that some generous donor might come forward to assist you in the requirement in which you stand in so much need. That time is a requirement for the best teriological opportunities and conveniences. Admits of no doubt what, ever. and I would parantheticsly say that I am very glad to see amongst the audience a bacteriologist of great attainment,—Dr. Surveyor (cheers) I was sorry to learn Dr Surveyor was obliged to forego his work owing to failure of health, and I hope and trust that he has nowfully recovered andthat he will be able to take his place among you. (cheers) If there was a time when there is a great field for bacteriological research it was the present moment. The requirement that you have suggested appear to be modes, but still we know that these modest requirements cost money. From my acquaintance with hospitals with theatres and litararies and all these things which are necessary parts of such an institution as yours, your requirements do not diminish but the calls upon the public grow more and more every day and I shall be glad to think that anything that has fallen from me to-day can induce generous citizens of Bombay to give such donations as may help you on your way. The Sir Jamsetji Hospital which is attached to the Grant Medical College, and which contains about 350 beds in an institution of which all the citizens, rich or poor, may justly be proud. There is one branch of the subject which has not found any place in your report this year, and that is an regard to nursing in your hospital. In the particular institution where I had the principal charge, one of my first cares was to look after the health and the accommodation and the dieting of the nurses; because it seemed eminently reasonable that the better the health and better the condition generally of the nurse the better would be the nursing, and therefore the condition of the patients. I may say in conclusion that I looked forward with great pleasure in coming amongst you. I have already congratulated you upon the prizes but some of you have won, and whilst I hope that the eminent health of Bombay may in time rapidly improve in spite of that I trust that you will be one ay on the high road to fortune. (Loud cheer-).

Colonel Hatch here called upon Dr Blaney, who was the oldest living student of the Grand Medical College, to move a vote of thanks to H E the Governor,

Dr. Blaney said,—In rising to propose that the grateful and hearty thanks of this meeting be accorded to his Excellency the Governor for kindly presiding on the present occasion, I desire to say that the words of the resolution accurately express our sense of the obligation conferred upon us, and are not used in a conventional or merely complimentary sense We all know that for the last three years the duties of a plague administration in this Presidency have been added to the usual duties of the Government of this country These duties, if I may be permitted to say so, have doubled the weight and responsibilities of the Government and more than doubled the mental strain by the intricate problems involved in plague leaving the head of the Government with a very scant leisure for the performance of other and outside duties such as this The wonder is how his Excellency can find rest or relaxtion at all. I suppose he finds it in the less irksome work of presiding at meetings of this kind, for I can see no other way of resting. But this is neither mental, bodily, nor physiological rest In making this sacrifice of his time in coming here to take a prominent part in this annual function, we relize the greatness of the obligation that has been conferred upon us. It remains for me only to submit my resolution to the meeting, and if most of us are students, and especially medical students we will know how to produce unusual vibrations in the atmosphere of this room by our loud acclamations and still louder huzzas in passing the resolution (Loud cheers.)

H E the Governor in reply said :—I trust when I am as old as the oldest medical student present (laughter) I may have as much vigour and may be as cordially received as he has been by you (Cheer). I can only testify again to the pleasure that it has been to come amongst you and throughout the careers may be before you never forget to be loyal to this grant Medical College where you have received your education, (Loud cheers)

The proceedings then terminated.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 26.

MR. HARILAL AMBASHANKER, a trusted and old servant of the Government, died last week. Mr. Harilal entered the Government service as a clerk in the judicial department on a salary of Rs 15 only. He served the Government for 39years and enjo yed his pension for 23 years. The last appointment that he held, was that of Sub-Judge at Kaira. The deceased used to draw a pension of Rs. 203 per month. He leaves three daughters and five sons, of whom two sons are now practising as advocates of the Bombay High Court. Another son of the deceased was also a government servant and a pensioner.

On Friday the 24th Inst. the sad intelligence of the death of the Chief Justice of Bombay was received by wire by the District Judge at noon. All the courts and public officer were closed out of respect for the memory of the deceased.

Rama Bathi and three others, all kolis residing in the village of Navapura of the taluka of to Daskaroi, were tried before the Sessions Court by Mr F. H. De Souza, the Assistant Judge, on charges of robbery and grievous hurt. The evidence for the prosecution was led by Mr. Manibhai Bhagubhai L. L. B., which showed, that in November last Chagan Haribhai, a Hindu was driving in a bullockcart with his wife, three children and two comparons. On arriving at the village, of Navepure they were all way said and severely beta-boured by the accused persons. The most injured persons was the wife of the complainant Chagw, who, having bedecked herself with ornaments had her right ear pulled out and the left cut off by means of a knife which accused No. 1 possessed. It seemed nobody interfered to save the woman from the outrageous act of Rama No. 1. The accused, as alleged by the prosecution, robbed the complainant and his wife of their ornaments nd clothes and then went away. The police at once set out in search of the culprits I had been able to trace the offenders from the village of Navapura. Most of the missing articles were found lying on the road, which were brought before the Court. Among these, it was strange, were seen some valuable articles of clothing and which, it seemed very doubtful, were left by the highway robbers behind them. The only difficulty that was experienced by the prosecution to prove the case was, identification of the prisoners before the Court. It is said that some property was also shown by the accused in the presence of a Panch, which was lying buried in the bed of the river. Two of the witnesses for the prosecution deposed that the complainant, his wife and his son identified the accused out of a crowd of one hundred persons that were gathered for the purpose. The theory of the defence was that the four accused were kept separate and shown to the witnesses. After going through the whole case the court, agreeing with one of the assessors, found the accused Nos. 1 and 2 guilty and sentenced them to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three years, while the rest were discharged.

Captain Godfield is appointed cantonment Magistrate with first class powers, and is also invested with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge, with authority to try Civil cases up to the value of Rs. 50. Captain Godfield is also made a Justice of the Peace by virtue of his present office and will take charge of his appointment to-morrow. Major Beale, his predecessor is going on leave owing to ill-health.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 24th February, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	942	891
Karachi	16	8
Poona	37	30
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	1	1
Panch Mahals	101	68
Kaira	92	81
Broach	79	63
Surat	12	11
Kanara	10	9
Thana	176	127
Khandesh	49	44
Nasik	73	57
Poona	17	9
Satara	180	158
Sholapur	10	7
Ahmednagar	8	7
Kolaba	81	57
Ratnagiri	8	4
Belgaum	227	180
Dharwar	301	244
Bijapur	64	2
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	153	118
Kathiawar	3	1
Kolhapur	209	199
Cutch	13	6
Mahi Kantha	1	0
Rewa Kantha	2	8
Palanpur	2	5
Savanur	1	1
Aundh	2	2
Bhor	5	3
Total	2,957	2,484
Week ending Feb. 17	2,857	2,258
Total to date	230,175	182,156

* Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar districts and Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira and Akalkot States were free.

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT DAMAUN.

FRIDAY, says our Damaun correspondent, was a very busy day for his Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India, the programme of business to be gone into by his Excellency during the day showing heavy work. At 7-30 in the morning his Excellency, accompanied by his suite, and by the Governor and the Administrator of Damaun, crossed the creek by the Government boat and arrived at Lower Damaun. On alighting on the shore, the company was joined by the Plague Commissioner, Dr. Pinto, and Mr. Francis Moniz, in his capacity as Director of Public Instruction. His Excellency saw the end of the creek where it joins the sea, and passing by the "Moniz House" inspected the ancient Fort of St. Jeronimo. His Excellency expressed to Dr. Pinto his desire to pay a visit to the city and to see the infected places and persons, whereupon Dr. Pinto took the company first to Ghati Vad to see a Parsi female, who was the first person attacked by plague on the 27th January last during the present epidemic, and who by proper care and under the treatment of Dr. Fernandes had recovered from the attack and was convalescent. Thence they proceeded to Khatri Vad or Purbhoo Mohila, a highly infected quarter, where several deaths had taken place during each of the three epidemics, and which with the exception of two houses had been evacuated. The Plague Commissioner mentioned to his Excellency that in one of the open houses was lying a female, by name Kooverbai Karson of the Khatri caste aged 22 years attacked on Sunday week, whereupon his Excellency expressed a desire to see her; and the company, guided by Dr. Pinto, entered the house and saw the sick woman. After many kind enquiries his Excellency presented the woman with a few rupees from his pocket. The company proceeding further went and visited a Soni's house, at the end of the street, where 12 persons had died of plague. Before the company had proceeded a short distance to reach the Municipal markets news spread abroad that the Governor-General, led by Dr. Pinto had visited not only the infected quarters, but had examined and come fearlessly in close contact with plague-stricken persons, and within a few minutes more than 200 persons flocked and surrounded the company near the markets. Mr. Doolubh Buttonji a well known shipbuilder, took upon himself the task of being the spokesman, and he informed his Excellency that the people of Damaun had suffered during the last two years heavily owing to plague, the cordon, the cutting of communication with Upper Damaun, and some of the plague measures of Government but they thanked His Excellency very much for sending to Damaun an energetic officer like Dr. Pinto, who had carried out efficient measures to check the spread of plague, and at the same time gained the hearts and gratitude of all the people. Mr. Doolubh and Mr. Narrottumdas Tulsidas, a well known Bania merchant, who had joined the crowd, showered many an encomium upon Dr. Pinto for the excellent measures he had adopted against plague, and upon his Excellency for his fearlessness in visiting and enquiring after plague stricken persons and the crowd dispersed after shouting several times "Viva, Governor General" and "Viva, Dr. Pinto."

His Excellency with his followers then went to inspect the Abkari, the Post and the Police Offices all located in a Government building situate on the Main Road opposite to the markets; and on leaving numerous crackers were fired.

His Excellency and suite then proceed to the Satao de D. Luiz 1° (i. e.,) Louis the 1st) Hall built some years ago by the philanthropic Parsee gentleman of Bombay, the late Hon'ble Rustomji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy and made over to the Portuguese Government; for which liberal charity the Government created him a Knight Commander of the Order of Tour and Sword. This building contains three schools the Gujerati, the Portuguese and the Girls' and his Excellency's visit was to see these schools. The company was received by Mr. Francis Moniz the Director of Public Instruction and the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses of the respective schools. Mr. Moniz mentioned to his Excellency that owing to the prevalence of plague in Lower Damaun no student attended the Gujerati School only his daughter attended the Girls' school and half a dozen boys attended the Portuguese School. He thanked in suitable terms his Excellency for his visit and for the keen interest his Excellency takes in education. He humbly submitted to his his Excellency (1) that the local seminary be elevated to the 2nd class educational institution (2) that an English school be established at Damaun and (3) that in the employment in Government service in the district of Damaun preference should be given to the sons of natives of Damaun.

His Excellency informed Mr. Moniz that the first two subjects were under contemplation, and as to the third he jestingly added that influential persons like Mr. Moniz came before him with proposals to spend Government money but nobody brought any proposal yielding income to Government.

Precisely at 10 a.m. his Excellency in full uniform, and accompanied by the Governor of Damaun and suit and all the Civil and Military officials, attended at the Cathedral of the diocese of Damaun, which was crowded, to be present at the *Te Deum*, in His Excellency's honour. It was received at the door by the members of the Corporation of Damaun and by the Revd. Fr. Sylva, the Canon and Vicar-Vara of the Cathedral, and taken to a seat specially prepared for him. The sublime hymn was sung by the choir, and the Sacred Benediction given, and on the termination the company of soldiers posted near the Cathedral presented arms and a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Fort.

On Friday afternoon, in pursuance of his Excellency, the Governor-General's public announcement that his Excellency would receive a hearing between 12 and 4 p.m. to whoever desired to make any representation to him, several prominent citizens waited at the palace for their turn to be summoned by his Excellency. The first deputation introduced was composed of Mr Soraji Manekji Damaunwala, Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas and Mr. Gracias da Cunha, the first representing that the intended ten per cent. tax on the income from land derived by landed proprietors would be a hardship in asmuch as every proprietor of a village has already to pay a certain sum as foros annually to Government and that in Goa in putting the ten per cent. tax the foros is remitted. Mr. Sorabji next represented that originally 9 pies per annum were payable to Government for each khajuri tree when tapped, but that when the Treaty of 1579 was made between the British and Portuguese Governments, the tax was increased to Rs. 1-12 per each tree. When the treaty terminated after twelve years and the tax was not reduced, it was reported that it would be reduced to the original sum, but the Government fixed Rs. 1-4 per tree and though khajuris in the district number many thousands, only 15,000 of them were tapped and upon these alone Government earned the tax. As toddy is the principal beverage of the poor people, they prayed that only 4 annas per tree should be charged to enable a larger number of khajuris to be tapped. The third prayer of the people was that the Government should allow free distillation of toddy. His Excellency after making enquiries promised to give his serious attention to the requests of the people.

Another deputation waited upon his Excellency with a lengthy petition praying the cancellation of certain sections of the Act under which on the death of a person the Court requires the representatives of the deceased to bring in an inventory of his estate. In the compound of the Government House a large number of Machi men and women had collected, who pointed out to his Excellency the hardship of duty being charged on grain produced in the Nagar Haveli district and brought to Damaun for the consumption of the people. It was amusing to see the Machis prostrating before his Excellency and some of them catching his feet. His Excellency promised to make arrangements to remove the hardship.

His Excellency with his suite and the Governor of Damaun went to the Municipal office, where the members of the Municipal Corporation in a body received him and listened to some suggestions made by him. On his Excellency's departure a number of crackers were let off.

Saturday was the third and last day of the visit of his Excellency the Governor-General to Damaun At 7 p.m., His Excellency, with his suite and the Governor of Daman, came by Government boat to Lower Damaun and was received by Mr. Sorabji Damaunwala, Dr. Pinto and Mr. Christiano da Cunha. The whole of the company walked on foot through the Machiwada, a bye-lane his Excellency noticing some heaps of sweepings, accumulated owing to the residents having left on account of the plague, he ordered their immediate removal and burning, and reached the extensive garden of Mr. Sorabji in Katheria. His Excellency admired the large arch in front of the garden covered with fresh flowers. He entered the garden, and observed several kinds of lovely roses and numerous other flowering plants and mango trees, which this year are covered with innumerable blossoms, concealing and out-numbering even the leaves. He was charmed and joyfully exclaimed "This is civilization!" His Excellency showed a pretty good knowledge of botany and spent a pleasant half-an-hour in the garden, Mr. Sorabji garlanded his Excellency and presented him and his companions with exquisite bouquets. Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas arrived in his carriage and pair, wherein the Governor General, the Governor and Dr Pinto were accommodated and driven to Dabhel where the quarantine sheds were inspected and approved of by his Excellency. They then proceeded to Varkoond where it happened that the festivities of a Mohamedan marriage were going on and Mr. Ebrahim Yoosoof Momin, the proprietor of Kharwadi, happening to be present, he with all the marriage guests and native tomtoms, went to receive his Excellency and his companions, who inspected the marriage mandap and two or three magnificent buildings of Mozambique merchants, and the village, which has been the subject of a long pending suit in the District Court of Damaun between the members of the Mody family. Thence they went to Kharewadi and inspected the village and saw the new Cologne Water Manufactory started by Mr. Ruttonjee Cowasjee Photographer, who besprinkled the water on the persons of the illustrious company who were pleased with its perfume. The party returned to Upper Damaun at nearly 1 p.m., and his Excellency after taking a hurried meal, granted a private interview, as previously arranged, to Mr. Sorabji Damanwalla which lasted an hour and a-half. At 6 p.m. there was a dinner at the Government House where among a select a number of guests all the officers of the gunboat Bengo were invited to dine with his Excellency. At 7-30 his Excellency and party, accompanied by H. E. the Governor of Damaun and Lady Kuchembuck Villar, attended a *Te Deum* in the Church of Nossa Senhora da Mar, where the Government band played. The ceremony was attended by a small number of Christians and was over by 8-15 p.m. The party were preparing to start for Nagar Haveli district when his Excellency was pressed to honour the residence of Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas where the Governor-General and suite were served with wine, White his Excellency accompanied by Lady Kurbembuck Villar, the Governor, suite, Dr. Pinto, the Cunha Brothers, the Moniz Brothers and others was taking his seat in the machli (a sort of palanquin), he was garlanded by Mr. Sorabjee Damaunwala, and the party were presented with bouquets and rose-water. His Excellency then cordially shook hands with Mr. Sorabji and proceeded to Nagar Haveli which the party was expected to reach after midnight.

THE STEAM BATH TREATMENT OF PLAGUE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SIR,—Without wishing to disparage in any way the attempts to improve the treatment of plague by means of steam baths, I venture to point out that the statistics published by Dr. Twigg are open to considerable criticism. The non bath mortality is stated at 89·3 per cent. the bath mortality at 72·78 per cent. Upon what are these figures based? The cases for treatment by baths are not the consecutive admissions to hospital, nor any regular or alternate admissions. Now we know that nearly 30 per cent. die within 24 hours of admission, and that about 50 per cent. die within 48 hours. Many cases are brought in moribund or die within a few hours. These cases are *not* included in the bath cases, but they do swell the mortality among the non bath cases. It is obvious therefore, that the figures of the bath cases are to that extent improved while the figures for the non bath cases are correspondingly lowered.

I am not now criticising the method of treatment which I admit has some advantages but I regret to have to expose the fallacy of the published figures. For any method of satisfactory comparison of results, consecutive admissions to hospital must be taken or every second case must be taken and the alternate ones treated as controls. My strictures apply not to the figures of mortality but to those of the duration of life. Dr. Twigg gives the proportion of 160 cases out of 600 as dying the first day under the non-bath sytem, while under the bath system only 70 out 600 die on the first day. Will he assert a single bath or even two baths caused such a difference in the rate of mortality on the *first* day? No, the basis on which the figures are founded is unsound, and the conclusions are consequently faulty. There is no fair means of comparison. Again, under the bath system 66·6 per cent. are said to survive 5 days, while under the non-bath system 50 per cent. only survive this period, while no includes a miscellaneous group of 69 cases with a 100 per cent mortality among the non-bath cases and takes out the native treatment cases which under his figures would lower the mortality of the non-bath cases. This is palpably unfair. Let us take some other figures. Does he mean to assert that stimulants raised the mortality to 93·39 per cent. While the mecurial treatment was only accompanied by a fatality of 76·6 per cent, a series of 100 cases treated without stimulants at the Arthur Road Hospital, at the height of the epidemic last year gave a mortality of [about 79 per cent, and this was also the average of other cases treated with stimulants at the same period. But this series included the deaths shortly after admission, and the percentage was based on cases taken seriatim on admission to the hospital. It is so obvious that if this plan be not followed, and if the moribund cases and the rapidly fatal cases do not figure in fair proportion in any series of cases, that the average duration of life will be correspondingly varied. The very early deaths do not figure in the bath cases, but they are all included in the non-bath cases, and it is easy to see, therefore, how the bath cases work out at an average of 4·16 days while the non bath cases live, only 2·7 days. Where are the 30 per cent., of cases which die within the first 24 hours! A fair proportion has *not* been included in the bath cases. As to the general comfort of the patient, and the generally favorable impression created by the baths I can readily believe. There is one symptom characteristic of the early stage of plague, viz., the absence of perspiration, which the steam bath as well as other methods of treatment will markedly relieve. The wet pack either hot or cold will also bring about this result, although in this particular the steam bath is probably more effective.

The medical aspect of the question as to the possibility of eliminating the poison of plague from the system, by this means, I cannot discuss here—suffice it to say that no satisfactory method of being able to do this is known for any of the zymotic diseases.

Notwithstanding the criticism above offered on the published figures, I hope that Mr. Leslie will continue to arrange for the treatment of cases on this principle. Even if the mortality cannot be lowered, there is some satisfaction in being able to ameliorate some of the most distressing symptoms.—I have, &c.

FREDERICK PEARSE, F.R.C.S.,
Late Plague Special Medical Officer.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ALLEGED MURDER.

THE TRIAL AT BROACH.

AN interesting case of murder has just been finished in the Sessions Court at Broach before Mr. Mascardi sitting with Assessors. The trial commenced on on Februaay 20 and terminated on Saturday last. Six men all Mahomedans. were charged with having committed the murder of one Suleman Aku Vali on the early morning of 21st December last, in a field in the Village of Kotavua in the Amond Taluka of the Broach District. The Government Peaper conducted the prosecution while the accused were defended by Mr F. Sorabji Talsyarkhan Barister-in law of Bombay: with Mr. Noroji Pleader.

Two witnesses deposed to having seen the six accused with three others killing the deceased in a field, and two others stated that some time after the murder they saw the accused conceiling the corpse in another field. On the police going to the village, all the accused except the fifth were missing from their homes. Some were arrested later on, an others sur rendered. The Interest of the trial lay in the fact that the defence not only alleged that the whole ase was a got up one so far as the accused were concerned, but that the real culprits were the others than the two alleged eye itnesses themselves. These witnesses were subjected to a minute and searching cross examination. It transpired that one of the alleged eye witnesses did not mention the occurrence to any one till a day after the murder and then not to the police but to a villager. The other witness kept silent altogether till three days after the murder when having been taken to the police Superintendent he made his statement. These witnesses also stated that be fore their statements were taken down in writing they were told to enact before the police the scene they had witnessed and that they had done so. The police evidence showed that some earth and shrubs with blood on them had been taken in charge from the field but these were not submitted to the Chemical Analyser

At the close of the prosecution Mr. Talsarkhan having declined to call evidence for the defence the Government Pleader summed up the case stating that there was nothing to say that the evidence for the prosecution was unreliable Mr Talsarkhan then addressed the Court and dealt at some length with the evidence of the alleged eye witnesses and argued that they had been proved to be desperate liars The story those witness had come to tell was an incredible one and so many were the improbabilities in their account that no Court would seriously consider such evidence in a case of murder The learned counsel next complained that the blood had not been submitted to the Chemical Analyser when it was the clear duty of the prosecution to have done so There was no motive on the part of the accused to commit the murder whereas very strong grounds existed for believing that the real culprits were the so-called eye witnesses themselves

After Mr. Noroji had addressed the Court on behalf of our of one of the accused the Assessors on being questioned by the Court declared that they disbelieved the evidence of the so called eye witnesses who had failed to satisfy the test of cross examination. They were of opinion that the accused were innocent of the crime charged. The learned Sessions Judge declared that he would give his judgement on Wednesday (to day)

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REORGANISATION OF THE GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

DECISION OF GOVERNMENT.

THE correspondence, Committee's report and a Government resolution thereon relative to the above subject were published yesterday under date February 25 :—

In September 1898 it will be remembered—With reference to previous correspondence the Bombay Government addressed the Government of India on the subject of the improvement and development of the Government Law School, Bombay. The scheme submitted by the local Government to the Government of India in 1890 for the improvement of the school involved an additional expenditure of Rs. 7,444 a year from Provincial Revenues, and the Government of India declined to sanction it unless fees were largely enhanced and the school made self-supporting. In February 1898 the question of reorganizing the school was again pressed on the attention of Government. In connection with a resolution of the Senate of the Bombay University that the 'Bombay College of Law' be recognized in the Faculty of Lawand that Government be requested to authorize the College under Section XII of the Act of Incorporation. In the course of the discusions in the Senate the Government Law School underwent severe criticism and the promoters of the new College, who are well know Advocates and Pleaders of the High Court, contended that the proposed institution was meant to supplement the deficiencies of the Government Law School. His Excellency the Governor in Council appointed a Committee to inquire into the condition and working of the Government Law School and to make any suggestions or recommendations they might consider desirable for the improvement of the efficiency of the school. The Committee submitted their report, a copy of which was forwarded for the information of the Government of India. "The Committee included two of the promoters of the proposed new institution and was thoroughly representative of expert legal opinion. His Excellency the Governor in Council through that he could not do better than accept, as a starting point for reform, the unanimous conclusions of this Body. The report shows that the proposals of the Committee are based on the assumption that the Government Law School must be self-supporting, and in Clause VIII, page 5, of the report they have succeeded in showing that the proposed scheme can be carried out without throwing any burden on the Provincial Revenues. Surplus fees of the school legitimately appertaining to it and essential to the successful achievement of the object of its existence have of late years, without any sufficient justification, been diverted to other purposes. The proposal of the Committee that these fees should hereafter be invested for the school can be carried out by creating a Local Fund, for the income and expenditure of the Law School, which His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks that this should be done. The Governor General in Council did not approve of the proposed creation of a local fund for the income and expenditure of the School. The Government of India have however no objection to a "proforma" account being maintained, showing the receipts and expenditure of the School against each other or to the Government of Bombay exercising into any engagement they please with reference to the appropriation of any surplus of receipts that may arise to any particular kind of expenditure.

A Government Resolution sets forth that by Government resolution dated 25th February 1898, a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed to inquire into the present condition and working of the Government Law School—The Honourable Mr. E. Giles, M.A., Director of Public Instruction chairman, The Honourable Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B. A., LL.B, C.W. Chitty, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, R. S. Brown, Chinanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B. The Committee were requested to embody in their report any suggestions or recommendations they might have to make with a view to improve the efficiency of the Law School. The report of the Committee is now before Government and has been the subject of careful consideration. His Excellency the Governor in Council is gratified to note the unanimity in the conclusions at which the representative and experienced gentlemen of whom the Committee was composed, have arrived. His Excellency in Council recognises that the recommendations are not intended to be exhaustive or final, and that their scope has been necessarily limited by the funds available, and is pleased to accept them without alteration as eminently practicical and as effecting such progress as is at present possible towards the provision of a really efficient institution of legal education.

The proposals of the Committee regarding the strengthening of the staff are based on the assumption that the institution must be self-supporting. A necessary of this assumption without which the whole scheme fails to the ground, is that present number of students must be maintained, and it is in fact also found necessary to raise the scale of fees, It would therefore, be quite inconsistent with an approval of the Committee's proposals for Government to sanction the establishment of a second and rival institution which would avowedly admit law students at a lower rate of fees. Moreover, with this improvement of the efficiency of the existing institution, the principal ground for the establishment of a new Law College will be removed. In these circumstances, His Excellency the Governor in Council deems it inexpedient to "authorize" the proposed "Bombay College of Law for the purposes of Section XII of the University Act of Incorporation. The Registrar of the University should be informed accordingly.

The sanction of the Secretary of State to the raising of the allowances of two Professors from Rs.250 to Rs. 300 per mensem, and to the creation of three additional Professorships in the school on Rs.300 per mensem, should be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, the Accountant General and the Financial Department of the Secretariat.

As the government of India object to the creation of a Local Fund for the income and expenditure of the Law School, the institution will continue to be provided for in the Provincial Educational Budget but the Accountant General should be requested to keep a pro *forma* account showing the receipts and expenditure against each other, and to submit copies of it to Government and the Director of Public Instruction in October every year It must be understood that any surplus income of the School will be held available for expenditure on the School *only*.

The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to take measures for bringing the cheme and new fee rates into force from the commencement of the next term.

His Excellency the Governor in Council approves of the proposal to appoint a Board of Visitors The names of the gentlemen constituting the Board will be published hereafter.

The thanks of Government should be conveyed the Committee for the efficient manner in which they have preformed the work entrusted them.

THE REPORT.

The report of the Committee sets forth that by their first meeting they drew up a list of the points to which it appeared to be most desirable to direct their attention, and the subjects formulated by them were as follows :—

(1) Professors of the School, their numbers remuneration, qualifications, tenure of office and division of duties.

(2) The necessity for a full-time Principal.

(3) The sufficiency of lectures, and the character and scope of instruction to be given in the School.

(4) The hours at which lectures should be delivered.

(5) The necessity for examinations and for stimulating the students by rewards.

(6) The question of control over the Professors by a Board of Visitors or otherwise.

(7) The question of abolishing the First L. L. B. class from the School.

(8) The financial aspect and the question of fee rates.

I.—The Committee decided that whatever views individual members may entertain of the propriety of Government promoting Legal education at the expense of the State, it was necessary to frame proposals on the assumption that the School must be self-supporting and that any proposal involving State aid would, however desirable, be held to be impracticable. But the Committee are strongly of opinion that the resources of the School, derived from fees and endowment, should be devoted entirely to the School, and that any balance at the end of a financial year should become the property of the School, either for investment or for expenditure.

II.—The present resources of the School consist of—

(a) The Perry Professor endowment of Rs. 53,700 which produces Rs. 1,879 8 0 per annum (vide No. 42 of the printed list of endowments).

(b) The receipts from fees. The fee taken from each student of the School is Rs. 25 per term for the two University terms.

The Committee have taken the receipts of the last three years ending March 31st, 1898, a as basis on which their estimate of the fee receipts may fairly be calculated at an average of three years Rs. 19,052.

III.—The present expenditure on the School is total Rs. 12,768.—

If to the fee receipts of Rs. 19,052 be added the endowment Rs. 1,879, the total is Rs. 20,931, which may be taken as the estimated annual income of the School.

Deducting from this sum the present expenditure of Rs. 12,768, there is a balance of Rs. 8,163 available for additional expenditure.

IV.—The present educational position of the School Teaching Staff.—The staff consists of one Principal and two Professors, who respectively deliver two lectures a week during each term, or approximately 50 lectures per annum. The School is an evening school, as all lectures are delivered after 5 p. m. These lectures are delivered in the lecture rooms of the Elphinstone College or in the University Convocation Hall, and the library of the School is located in rooms on the ground floor of the Elphinstone College. The library is open daily from 10 to 6. The classes are at present assigned to the lecturers as under:—Its year students, i. e. First LL.B., Mr. Russell; 2nd year students, i. e. junior students, Mr. Davar; 3rd year students, senior students, The Principal.

There are no examinations held by the School nor are there any scholarships or prizes attached to it. But on two occasions lately Professors have given prizes out of their own pockets and have held examinations for their award.

There is nothing to compel attendance at the lectures except the necessity for keeping terms. The Professors have apparently been of opinion that they have no power to withhold certificates from such students as have attended the usual number of lectures.

V.—"The object of the Law School."—The object of the Law School is to enable students to prepare themselves for the LL.B. degree, and this school is the only institution in the Presidency at present recognised by the University and by Government which provides instruction in the course for the Second LL.B. Examination. It is also the only school in Bombay for the First LL.B. Examination.

VI.—"The scope of the School.—In the Calendar of the Bombay University for 1897-98, at page 288, it is stated that the lectures are delivered in the Law School in the following subjects :—(1) Roman Civil Law and Elements of General Jurisprudence. (2) Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law. (3) The Law of Contracts and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property. (4) Equity, with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other securities for money, and Specific Relief. (5) The Law of Torts and Crimes. The Law of Evidence Civil Procedure including Limitation, and Criminal Procedure.

The first of these subjects is prescribed for the First LL.B. and the remaining five are prescribed for the degree of LL.B.

As a matter of fact, however, the lectures given in the Law School embrace the following subjects only :—(1) Roman Law and Jurisprudence. (2) Contracts and Torts. (3) Hindu Law and Equity.

It will be seen that no lectures are delivered on the remaining subjects included in the curriculum. With the present staff, lecturing for the present number of hours, it would not have been practicable for the lecturers to cover more ground than they have covered. The Committee are also of opinion that even the subjects on which lectures have been delivered cannot have been adequately dealt with in the number of hours devoted to them.

The Committee are of opinion that students who attend the whole couse should have an opportunity of hearing lectures on all the subjects prescribed for the degree of LL.B.

VII.—"The consideration how this end can be attained."—It has been suggested that the preparation of students for the First LL.B. [Roman Law and Jurisprudence] could with advantage be undertaken by the several Arts Colleges in Bombay, as is done in the Provincial Law Schools at Karachi, Ahmedabad and Baroda. The reasons in favour of this proposal are (1) That this course works in with the B.A. course (2) That those who attend it are almost always in statu pupillari, and the discipline and teaching of the Law Class might be made to resemble that in thother sections of the Arts Colleges.

But the Committee are of opinion that unless at any rate the Colleges decidedly elect to accept this responsibility, Roman Law and jurisprudence should not be excluded from the curriculum of the Law School and they would also point out that this decision might entail the loss to the School of the Perry Professorship Endowment which is restricted to the teaching of Jurisprudence.

VIII.—Scheme proposed.—The Committee are of opinion that, if the Perry Professor is retained in the School, five other Professors are necessary to provide adequately for the requirements of the School, and they find that these can be provided if the fee rates for the classes reading for the Second LL.B. are raised from Rs 50 to Rs. 70 per annum. The fee for the First LLB. class should be unaltered.

Taking the expenditure from the estimated receipts there remains a balance of Rs. 2,550 in favour of the School. This margin is, presumably, sufficient to provide against a decline in the number of students. The Committee, however, have no reason to think that such a decline is probable, and the figures of recent years points rather to increased numbers in the future.

Under this scheme, the pay of the two Professors now in the School is increased to Rs. 300 per mensum, and no Professor is to get less than Rs. 300 per mensum. This general increase in remuneration has been proposed, not only to secure the most efficient teachers possible, but also because the Committee propose to add to the duties and responsibilities of the Professors, by requiring them to hold examinations at stated periods, and further to control the students in the manner specified below.

In the case of the Perry Professor, the Committee think that it is highly desirable that he should devote at least one hour a week, in addition to his two lectures, to tutorial work among students who are willing to avail themselves of his assistance.

As regards the principal, Committee consider that the extra sum of Rs. 50 per mensem which he will still receive will be a sufficient remuneration for the performance of the additional duties which devolve upon him.

The Committee are further of opinion that should it eventually be found that the income of the School will admit of an increased establishment, the Perry Professor should be assisted in his work by an Assistant Lecturer, who should also be Librarian, and receive a remuneration of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 per mensem as funds permit.

IX.—Tuition under the scheme provides for the following tution to the various classes of the School :—

1st year.—60 lectures annually and 30 additional hours of tution.

2nd and 3rd years.—60 lectures annually in each of the following groups : A.—Hindu and Mahomedan Law, B.—Roman Law, and Procedure and Evidence, C.—Equity, including Trusts, Mortgages, and Specific Relief. D.—Torts and Crimes. E.—Transfers and Leases of Immoveable Property, Evidence, Procedure and Limitation.

The Committee think that one of these groups should be allotted to the Principal and the four Professors respectively. The Perry Professor is excluded Two of the Professors would, under this scheme, lecture to senior students two to junior students and the remaining Professor would lecture once a week to the senior and once to the junior class, dividing his group into two parts.

The distribution of work should be left to the Principal and Professors, subject to the control of the Visiting Board, for which provision has been made below.

X.—Reasons for raising the fee rate.—It will be seen that under the scheme, the fees of the junior and senior students reading for the LL.B. have been raised from Rs. 50 to Rs 70 per annum. The Committee are of opinion that on the principle that the School must be self supporting, such an increase in the fee rates is unavoidable If efficiency is to be obtained. The increased fee rate may doctor a few students, but the Committee see no reason to think that it will not be easily paid by the large majority of those who are seeking for a Law degree.

XI.—Section of Principal and Professors.—The Committee hold strongly that neither the Principal nor any of the Professors should be appointed for more than a limited term of years, and suggest that the term in question should be 3 years for the Principal and 2 years for each Professor. All, however, should be eligible for an appointment at the expiration of their term of office.

In order that selection may be made from the best men available, the Committee are of opinion that the appointments should be open to Barristers, Advocates Attorneys and Pleaders of the High Court.

XII—Board of Visitors The Committee are decidedly of opinion, that a Board of Visitors should be constituted with the object of—(a) Maintaining general supervision over the School.

(b) Assisting Government in the selection of suitable Professors. In the opinion of the Committee the Board should certainly include—

(1) The Chief Justice, (2) A puisne Judge of the High Court (3) The Vice-Chancellor of the University. (4). The Government Pleader.

XIII.—Encouragement of students and discipline of the School.—The Committee note that their inquiries have shown that in many cases, and especially in the case of students in the First LL.B. class, their attendance at lectures

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

CONSIDERI G the indecent histe with which Sir Edwin Markham was removed from the Inspector Generalship of Ordnance, and the stupendous nature of the "job" by which he was appointed to the Governorship of the Royal Military College, for the admitted purpose of making way for his successor at the War Office, it is more than remarkable that the position our of which the late occupant was so hurriedly cleared should for so long have continued vacant. However, we have information that Sir Henery Brackenbury will take up his duties at the War Office on February 6. This, if true, as we believe it is, shows that Lord Lansdowne, with or with the assistance and support of the military authorites at the Horse Guards, has at length succeeded in forming the only decision that common-sense and experience could justify. Hitherto red-tape influences have controlled the Secretary of State, and he has preferred to let things drift rather than make the necessary effort to burst his bonds. Sir Henry Brackenbury, as readers of the Broad Arrow have no doubt already suspected, declined to assume the duties of the office to which he had been appointed, whithout a clear understanding as to the scope of these duties. The questionable authority exercised by his predecessor failed to satisfy Sir Henry Brackenbury and, in a word, he contended that the Inspector-General of Ordnance, not the Financical Secretary, is the proper head of the Ordnance Department. Official dom was aghast at such pretensions, and its hostility was and is bitter.

It will be remembered that during the Meline administration in France the Franco-Indian Sepoy regiment was ordered to be broken up by a vote of the chamber of Deputies and also of the Senate, and it is reported that the Brisson Government confirmed the order; but it appears that no date was fixed for the disbandment, and the authorities in India have not considered it necessary or expedient to interfere with the present status quo. The question, however, is, in the event of the force being maintained after the end of the current year, where will the funds come from to meet expenses? The charge of the French Indian military establishment is paid by France out of the Pondicherry salt subsidy, and it is understood that no provision has been made for the amount in the colonial budget of 1899. A report is now current that Pondicherry is to be used as a recruiting and training station for preparing native non commissioned officers for service in other colonies.

The "Tank" Type of Ship, we are reminded by a German contemporary, is now represented by 180 vessels, having 401,024 gross registered tonnage. From the same source we gather that the first tank steamer, the Glucksuf, appeared in Geestemunde harbour in July 1886, so the type has rapidly increased in favour. Of the 180 vessels referted to no less than 70, of 210,586 tons, are English owned; Germany coming second, with 22 such vessels, aggregating 65,112 tons; Holland third, with 18 vessels, of 37,714 tons; Russia fourth, with 36 vessels of 30,673 tons; and Americica fifth, with 10 vessels, and 16,987 tons.

A new Cabinet Order similar to that issued on January 24 to the 10th or Hanoverian Army Corps has been addressed to the 11th Army Corps, which embraces the Hessian contingent of the Prussian Army. In this order the Emperor refers to the distinguished part played by the soldiers of Hesse and of Nassau in 1870 at Worth, Sedan, Orleans, Le Mans, and St. Quentin, and before Metz and Paris. Their deeds are described as having been "worthy of their ancestors, who in innumerable combats on the battlefields of almost all Europe and in the new world wreathed their flags with imperishable laurels." His Majesty further mak s honourable mention of the glory achieved by the sons of Nassau in Spain and at La Belle Alliance. It is, therefore, his desire that those Prussian regiments of the 11th Army Corps in which Hessian or Nassau troops were embodied in the y ar 1865 should associate with themselves the traditions of the military history of the soldiers of Hesse and of Nassau. A list is given of regiments in the army corps which are in future to be considered as historically identical with corresponding old Hessian and Nassau regiments In the case of the 1st Nassau Infantry Regiment the legend, "La Belle Alliance," will in future be inscribed on their helmets, while the helmets of the 2nd Nassau Infantry Regiment will bear the inscriptions, "Mesa de Ibor," "La Belle Alliance," and "Medellin."

The German Emperor has been trying a new weapon in the shape of a sort of rifle revolver based chiefly on Mr. Maxim's principles. It resembles the Mauser revolver in all important points, has a lenght of a foot, and the magazine contains ten cartridges, just as the Mauser revolver. The rifled barrel is constructed to hold a projectile covered with nickel and shaped at the end like a Dum Dum bullet. Cordite is the propelling power, and the rifle is sighted up to a distance of 1,000 metres. The whole mechanism does not contain a single screw. The pistol fits into a wooden frame which, together with the butt-end proper, forms the shoulder-rest and gives the revolver, it is said, the appearance of a magazine rifle. The whole weapon is easily managed with one hand, and the Emperor has expressed great satisfaction using it, especially in reference to its accuracy. The improvements that Mr. Maxim added to the weapon are a patent secret, but are chiefly connected with external additions concerning the magazine and the butt-end. German experts assert that the new rifle will have a great future in warfare. Experiments are to be made in Berlin after April 1.

The "France Military" gives particulars of the manœuvres which are to take place in the French Armp this year. The grand manœuvres of the 5th Corps (Orleands) and the 9th Corps (Tours), strengthened respectively by the 1st and the 5th Cavalry Divisions, will be under the direction of General Giovanninelli. The manœuvres of the other corps will last for periods of from twelve to fifteen days, the generals in command having free dom in regard to the particular arrangements, provided they do not exceed the expenditure allowed. In the infantry all four battalions of the regiments in Paris, the fortresses, and the frontier districts. The cavalry manœuvres will generally be for a period of eight days, but they will be on a larger scale in the case of the 4th Division and a selected brigade, which will manœuvre together under the direction of the Cavalry Committee. Later instructions will be issued for the troops in the Alps and the Vosges, as well as in Algeria and Tunis.

It will be remembered that during the Meline administration in France the Franco-Indian sepoy regiment was ordered to be broken up by a vote of the Chamber of Deputies and also of the Senate and it is reported that the Brisson Government confirmed the order; but it appears that no date was fixed for the disbandment, and the authorities in India have not considered it necessary or expedient to interfere with the present status quo. The question, however, is, in the event of the force being maintained after the end of the current year, where will the funds come from to meet expenses? The charge of the French Indian military establishment is paid by France out of the Pondicherry salt subsidy, and it is understood that no provision has been made for the amount in the colonial budget of 1899. A report is now current that Pondicherry is to be used as a recruiting and training station for preparing native non commissioned officers for service in other colonies.

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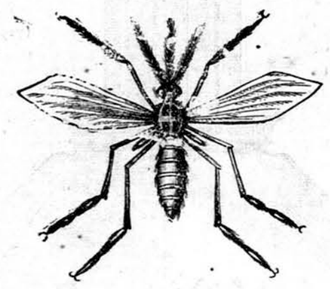

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, n ar the Share Bazar the following fancy goods suitable for presents consisting of handbags lady's and gent's dressing bags, albums, plateware glass table ornaments, Italian figure table ornaments photo-frames, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, etc.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Warrant Officers' Quarters, Wardhouse Road, Middle Colaba the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture glass ware and crockery, table ornaments, pictures, lamps, etc., the property of Mr. W. H. BLOSS, leaving Bombay.
The p operty will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT VANKA MOHOLLA, OR STREET, NEAR COLBHAT ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will on SATURDAY the 4th inst., at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Kehwantrao Keshavrao, the following property under the power of sale reserved in the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of December, 1897:—
All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 127 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, old No. 225, new No. 1725, old survey No. 228, and new survey No. 3174, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereupon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3212, and street No. 23, and all which premises are situate, at and on the west side of Vanka Moholla or Street, near Colbhat Road, at Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said Vanka Moholla or Street, on or towards the west and south by the property of Nowrojee Rustomjee, and on or towards the north by the property of Byramjee Cursetjee Desai and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the mortgagee, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the new Railway Station, French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, lamps, vases, wall shades, pictures, etc., the property of Mr RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE WADIA.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st March, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY
at Portuguese Street, or Northbrook Street.

Under instructions from Mr. Jose Manoel de Souza, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs of Peramba, widow of Pitha Hebos, the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT etc. Co., will sell by Public Auction, T IS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected thereon, situate at New Town, in Portuguese Street or Northbrook Street, in the registration sub-district and in the island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3021, and new Survey No. 5607, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No.——and Street No.——at one talin by admeasurement 161 49-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the aforesaid Portuguese Street or Northbrook Street, on the north by a passage and burial ground of Jews, and on the property of Kasibai, widow of Babaji Ramji.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the vendor, at their office No. 13, Espladade Road, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.
Also a few lots of house-hold furniture consisting of almyrahs, chest of drawers, chairs, dinning table, glass and crockery ware, plateware, corner cabinets one cottage piano by Soundy and Co., etc., etc. the property of a A. BROWN, Esq.

AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong Victoria in very good order
1 second hand arrowat landau in very good order
1 handsome strong office shigram in very good order
1 strong grey Arab quiet in harness
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle
1 excellent dog cart with the best tyre of India rubber tyras.
1 brown walar gelding a good hunter and charger
1 Rubber tyred dog cart by John Can and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HANDSOME HORSES AND CARRIAGE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a pair of very handsome serviceable fast brown waters about 16 hands, 8 years thoroughly broken in single and double harness.
Also set of patent leather silver plated double harness of European make in good order.
Also one elegant rubber tyrred landou let by Dykes and Co. of Calcutta in splendid condition.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned about nine valuable books comprising of Dosabhoy Framji's travels in Great Britain, Architecture at Bijapur with photos, Kursaddas Moolji's Travels in Guzerati and Marathi; Max Mullers Hibbert lectures (in Marathi and Guzerati); photos of the English Royal family, Jalbhoy's Portrait Gallery, ivory box with 7 ivory articles inside and silver key.

BONA FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction office furniture belonging to the Asiatic Fire Insurance Co., Ld. in liquidation.
The property will be on view two days of the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Arab Galloways and Ponies at Mr. Dinshaw N. Vakil's Veterinary stabler at Gawalia Tank Road.

On SUNDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Syed Rahrahim and Moola Hoosein.
About 12 Arab galloways and pieces suitable for polo and lack.
The above will be on view from Friday.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE
of
Very Valuable Furniture,
by
John Roberts and others
Best Plateware, Rich Crockery and Glassware, etc., also Horses and Carriages, etc., etc.
on
WEDNESDAY, the 8th March. 1899, at 1 p.m.,
at Malabar Hill,
the Property of
the Hon'ble Late Sir LOUIS JACKERSHAW,
Chief Justice, deceased.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March, 1st 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A LIFE POLICY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE etc. Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, One Policy No. 15 02, on the life of Mr. Jamsetjee Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, assured for Rs. 1,500 with the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. MENESSE etc. Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale, at their Rooms, of piece-goods twist and other articles, etc., etc.
A quantity of piece-goods, such as shirtings, jaccorets dhooties, nainsooks, e c.
5 cases flannel.
500 pieces dyed cloth.
On account of the concerned—
3 bales grey T cloth.
2 " " shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF WINDOW GLASSES.

TO MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the consigned—
100 cases window glasses of different sizes—

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.

Auction Sale of very Valuable Landed Property at Rampart Row and Rope Walk Lane, Fort, next to the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Offices.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will, under instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Bomanji Jijibhoy, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Rampart Row and Rope Walk Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 471 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 25, and new No. 4895, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Street Nos. 29-1-8, and Ward Nos. 1174. 1177, and bounded on the north by the property of Haji Ali Bebany, on the south by Rampart Row, on the east by the property of Sir Perozbai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and on the west by Rope Walk Lane.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Executors at their Office, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March, 1st 1899.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bomb

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BANIAN ROW.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auciton THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1899, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Goolam Hoosein Soomar Veera, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Tyeb Hajee Joonas by virtue of mortgage deed date 14th May 1895.—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing, thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Banian Row, in the registration district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 350 and four-ninths square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1036, new Survey No. 1256, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under old No. 7, new Ward No. 62968, Street Nos. 46, 48, 50, 52 54, and bounded on the north by the Banian Row, on the south by a sweepers's passage, on the west by the house of Janoover, and on the east by the heirs of Natha Jadowjee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsey, Cama, and Hormusjee, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co
Bombay, 1st March, 1899.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES,
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives some for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Town in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

ombay, 1st January, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.
F. D. STARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. H. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rupee Paper received on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris beg to draw attention of Travellers to its Letters of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 7, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables when they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stocks, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

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THE STERLING.
BUILT LIKE A WATCH.

QUALITY.

From its very inception the Sterling has been essentially High-grade, always constructed of the Best, and By the Best, that money could secure.

Our position is Unique. The Sterling has been strictly

ONE GRADE.

At no time have we been Identified with a Che per construction.

GUARANTEE.

The well-known Sterling quality will be strictly maintained in our 1899 models, despite the Reduced selling price.

EQUIPMENT.

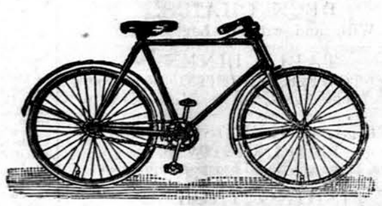
Our options cover a larger range than ever before of High-grade Tyres and Saddles.

Illustrated Catalogues free on application.

Can be had on Hire Purchase System. Advance Rs. 50; monthly instalments of Rs. 30.

RUSTOMJI ARDESHIR & CO.
SEWING MACHINE & CYCLE AGENTS
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA :—
4, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE CYCLING SENSATION OF 1899:—
IMPROVED PATTERNS OF
" ROYAL TARTANS,"
" TARTANS,"
" THE KING OF CYCLES."



ELEGANT,
DURABLE,
EASY RUNNING.

We will fit any tires you like, but strongly recommend FLEUSS TUBELESS Tires, having no wires—neither single tube nor double tube tires.

For Price List apply to
THE BOMBAY & PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to :—

OMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & C
KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, ONDON

"CARLTON" WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Co Brand, and guaranteed be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. March 18th, 1878.
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTO WHISKEY" I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.
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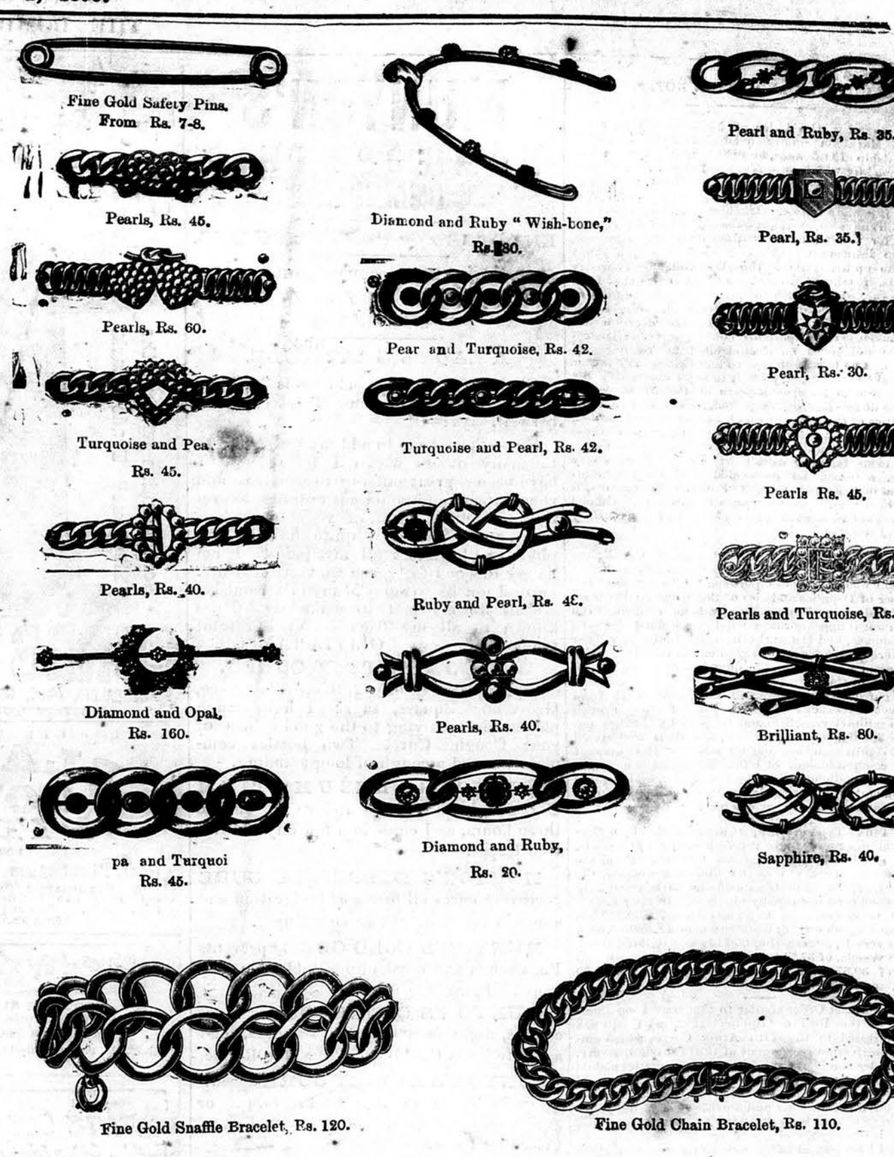

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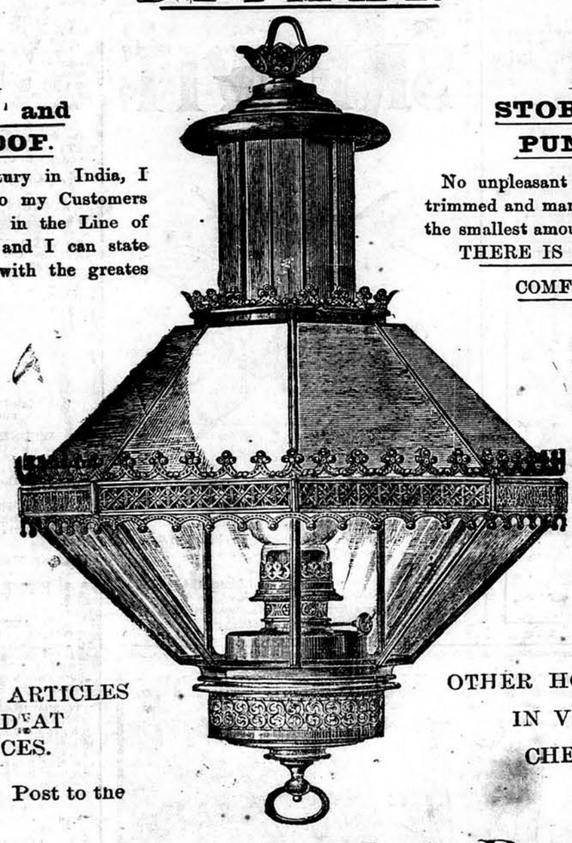

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